THE HISTORY OF THE AFFAIRES OF SCOTLAND.

FROM

The Restauration of King *Charles* the 2d. in the year 1660. And of the late great Revolution in that Kingdom.

WITH

A particular account of the *Extraordinary Occurrences* which hapned thereupon, and the *Transactions* of the CONVENTION and PARLIAMENT to *Midsomer*, 1690. With a full Account of the Settling of the Church Government there. Together with the Act at Large for the Establishing of it.

Licensed and Entred according to Order.

LONDON,
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TO THE

Right Honourable

JANE

Countess of

SUTHERLAND.

Madam,

IT was the Custom in former Ages when Offerings were made to various Deities, that the Adorer made choice of that same Numen, *to which he thought his Oblation would be most Grateful. The same reason encourages this Address to your Ladiship, in hopes the Subject of it will be acceptable to a Personage so eminently fam'd, for being so highly concerned in the late Miraculous*

raculous Revolution, and your assisting the Deliverance of these Oppressed Nations. To you therefore Madam, this Compendium *appeals, as an accomplished judge of Truth where 'ere you find it, or in what ever dress.*

'Tis true Madam, the Present is but inconsiderable as is the Quality of the Presenter. But Persons in your Station look down as well as upward? Which if your Ladiship shall vouchsafe to do with an Eye of favour upon this unworthy Offering, it is the chief Happiness aspir'd to by

Madam

Your Ladyships most faithful

and most Humble Servant.

T. S.

TO THE

READER.

PRovidence over-rules all Things: but never any Act of Providence, so strange and so surprizing, as the great Revolution that so lately happened in the two Kingdoms, of England and Scotland. A Revolution not to be paralel'd in History, but seasonable to the British Monarchy, the Glory whereof was almost brought to Ruine and Destruction. Nor was it to be admired that the desire of such a Change should reach so far as Scotland, where the causes were the same, and the cries of Oppressions were no less loud then in England. For it is too evident that all the Laws, Priviledges and Rights of the Kingdom of Scotland had under the late Raigns, been not onely encroached upon, but subverted and Overthrown. In regard that by the gradual enlargements of the Prerogative, beyond what was allow'd by

the Laws of the Conſtitution, and the Statutes of the Realm, the Legal and Regular Monarchy of the Nation, was ſwell'd into an Arbitrary and Deſpotic Power. So that all the Franchiſes and Rights, which by Original Contracts and Subſequent Laws were reſerved unto the People, were either overthrown or precariouſly enjoy'd.

No wonder then it was, that as well the Scots *and the* Engliſh *ſought for ſpeedy Redreſs, and to be freed as well from Spiritual Bondage as Temporal Slavery. Which at length they obtained by the auſpicious Conduct, and Generous Advance of his Preſent Majeſty to their Relief. A Story certainly that cannot be otherwiſe then moſt grateful to Poſterity, as being accompanied with ſuch Variety of circumſtances, ſuch unparallel'd Succeſs, and the General Advantage of all* Europe. *It was no eaſie Thing to reduce into Order a Chaos of Government, ſo diſmally mangled and confus'd, which being ſo great a Work and brought to ſo much Perfection in ſo ſhort a Time, as it ſhews the Extraordinary Zeal and Prudence of the Artificers; ſo did it no leſs magnifie the Influences that govern'd and directed all their Actions. Inſomuch*

that

that it may be ſaid of the Moſt Illuſtrious King WILLIAM, *what* Suetonius *ſays of the Famous and Beſt of the Roman Emperours* Veſpaſian; Rebellione Trium Principum et cæde incertum, et quari vagum Imperium, ſuſcepit firmavitque Gens Naſſovia. *Popery and Idolatry now droop, and the Proteſtant Religion enjoys a general Freedom under a truly Proteſtant Defender. Under whoſe Auſpicious Government ſoon might theſe two Nations be happy, had we not ſo many* Diſturbers *of* Iſrael *amongſt us, though it was not well known what they repined and grumbled at, till this late detection of complicated Conſpiracy for the Reſtoration of Popery and Tyranny.*

In ſhort there has already an accompt been given of our deliverance in England; *This is a Proſpect of the ſame Deliverance in* Scotland, *the one no leſs conducible to be known then the Other: eſpecially to thoſe who are deſirous to obſerve the Coherences and Concatenations of Providence.*

I will not ſay it is a ſtructure embelliſhed with the flouriſhes of Eloquence, as being only deſigned for plainneſs and exactneſs; wherein I may be bold to ſay that diligence

has

has been observed, as to compile it in the best manner and method, that the Truth of Collection could any way claim as due to it. And being laid upon so solid a foundation, however it fares of it self, it may serve to give Light to politer Pens, when they shall be at leisure to be more accurate. Though there is no question to be made, but that many will be as willing to see the naked Rafters of a History, as to view the covered Frame, though Japanned over never so curiously.

The History of the Affairs, and late Revolution in Scotland; *from the Year* 1660. *to this present Year* 1690.

WHEN *Charles* II. was restored in the Year 1660. to his ancient Dominions, from which he had been for some time kept out by the Civil Wars, the Joy was no less cordial and universal in *Scotland* then in *England*: And it may be said, the extraordinary favour of Heaven did so second the Constancy of the Scottish Nation's Love to a Prince so long wish'd for, that their great Persuasions of his singular Endowments, without regard to the wary Cautions of scrupulous Prudence, were the only measures of their Concessions. They established his Prerogative to be absolute and uncontroulable in the choice of all Officers of

State, Counsellors and Judges; and in and over all matters of Peace, War, Leagues, Conventions and Parliaments, with a distinct Exclusion of all Exceptions. They added to his Revenue above double of what he formerly possessed. They declared his ordering and disposal of Trade with Foreign Nations, and the laying Restraints and Impositions upon Foreign Imported Commodities, to belong to his Majesty and his Successors, as an undoubted Prerogative of the Crown. And that it might appear that they placed the Security of all their Interests more in the confidence of His Majesties Goodness, than on the firmest provision of their best Laws; tho' the Parliament in 1641. was held by King *Charles* I. then present in person, and many Acts were there pass'd, and subscribed by him, for the setling their Religion and Liberties with all the Authority of Judgment, that long and well-weigh'd Experience could furnish; yet because their Luster seemed to be somewhat eclipsed by the harsh remembrance of some previous Contentions, wherein it was their misfortune to have

His

His Majeſty differing from them, at one blow they annull'd that Parliament, and without any other reaſon or diſtinction, reſcinded all its Proceedings. Laſtly, to teſtifie their unparallel'd Submiſſion and Reſignation to the King's Pleaſure, and how that, according to the uſual Flattery of thoſe times, all that was deareſt to them was to him ſurrendred; although the Nation, ſince its firſt reſtoration from Popery, had in a manner continually oppos'd Prelacy; and after having ejected it with the moſt rigid Excluſions, had for many years enjoyed a Church Conſtitution and Miniſtry, which at laſt was highly commendable, for the advancing of true Knowledge and Piety, and in the worſt of Times appeared the faireſt Bulwark of Monarchy, yet out of compliance to the King's Will, the Parliament conſented, and the People ſilently acquieſced in the unexpected overthrow of *Presbytery*, and the re-eſtabliſhment of *Prelacy*; not that the conſequences of the Alteration, which afterward enſu'd, were unforeſeen; but in ſhort, becauſe that to a King ſo acceptable to

them, and to whom they had already given all things, they could refuſe nothing.

This was the Poſture of Affairs in *Scotland* ſoon after the Reſtauration of *Charles* II. at what time the Earl of *M.* was the firſt who was honoured with the King's Commiſſion, wherein he beſtirred himſelf with extraordinary vigour; but over-haſtning, as the Cauſe is given, and over-prizing his Work, he render'd himſelf at length obnoxious; ſo that upon the mutual Jealouſies between the Duke, tho then but Earl of *L.* whom he caus'd to be ſentenc'd uncapable of publick Truſt, *L.* got the Advantage, and managing it perſonally at Court, by a crafty inſinuation of the Earl of *M*'s Diſdain of his unworthy Practices, which perhaps at that time were thought good Services at Court, in a ſhort time prevailed to *M*'s Overthrow; and ſhaping a courſe leſs obnoxious to Envy, obtain'd his Commiſſion to be given to the Earl of *Rothes*, whom *L.* accompanied from Court into *Scotland*, in order to concluding the Parliament then ſitting.

In the laſt Seſſions of which Parliament

ment it was, that by *L*'s Induſtry, an humble Tender was made of Twenty Thouſand Foot and Two Thouſand Horſe, to be in readineſs as they ſhould be call'd for by the King, to march to any part of his Dominions of *England*, *Scotland* or *Ireland* for the ſuppreſſing of any Foreign Invaſion, Inteſtin Trouble or Inſurrection, or for any other Service wherein the King's Honour, Authority or Greatneſs might be concern'd; which though it were look'd upon as too ſuperfluous in the Expreſſion, and too ſuſpitious in the Diſtinctions; yet ſuch was the Style and Humour of thoſe times, as eaſily ſhrowded it from particular notice. But what *L.* who was the chief Contriver of it, intended by it, ſucceeding time ſufficiently diſcover'd.

For now the Parliament being Diſſolv'd, the new-erected Biſhops, finding themſelves ſo numerouſly guarded, and Authoriz'd by the Laws ſo lately made, drave on like *Jehu*'s, during the years 64, 65, and 66. inforcing Conformity at ſuch a rate, that in all probability, had not the Earl of *Twedale* and Sir *Robert Murray* ſtept in for the

Relief of the oppreſſed Diſſenters, the whole Kingdom might have been reduced to great extremities, through the Tumults excited and Tragedies acted in thoſe years.

In the year 1669. *L.* himſelf was made the King's Commiſſioner, a Grandeur which he had long aim'd at, from the Date of which Commiſſion the *Scots* are ſaid to calculate the date of all the enſuing miſchiefs that caus'd the ſame Revolution in that Kingdom, as in *England*: For having undertaken to make the King's Power Abſolute and Arbitrary in *Scotland*, he ſtrain'd the Royal Prerogative to all the Exceſſes imaginable. Coming therefore into *Scotland*, he aſſum'd to himſelf a lawleſs Adminiſtration of Affairs, which no doubt was readily granted him to exerciſe, upon the large Promiſes he had made; and apprehending more the controul of other Men's Officious medling, then diſtruſting his own Abilities, he took particular care and caution to make himſelf his Majeſties *Sole Informer*, as well as his *Sole Secretary*; and by that means, not only upon pretence of the King's Prerogative, the Affairs of *Scotland*

land were disposed of in the Court of *England*, without any notice taken of the King's Council in *Scotland*; but strict Observation was also made of all Scottishmen that came to the English Court; and to attempt an Addsess, or Access to his Majesty, otherwise then by *L*'s means, was to hazard his perpetual Resentment. By these ways he made himself the only significant person of the whole Scottish Nation; and in *Scotland* it self procured to himself that Sovereign Authority, as to name the Privy Counsellors, to place and remove the Lords of the Session and Exchequer, to grant Gifts and Pensions, to levy and disband Armies, to appoint General Officers, and to transact all matters of Importance, as he thought good to advise and direct. Nor was he less industrious in minding his own Business, which was to inrich Himself, his Kindred and Favorites; and where the Law gave any stop, the Kings Prerogative made way. In all which, as there is a necessity to make use of Force and Violence, to which Law must of necessity yield, those breaches of the Law were at-

tended with most violent Oppressions of the People, Monopolies and Rapes upon their Priviledges, and other dreadful Miseries, the Concomitants of Tyrannic Rule; which occasioning loud Complaints without redress, drive the Oppressed to Insurrection and Rebellion; many times wish'd for by some Tyrants that they may have an opportunity to destroy. Insomuch that the Rebellion which was quell'd at *Bothwel*-Bridge, was deem'd to be a piece of *L*'s Matchiavilianism, having by his cruel Oppressions of those People, drawn them to seek their own Redress, to the end they might be ruin'd by their ill Success; which the severity of their Persecution after the Defeat sufficiently justified.

In short, The chiefest and most deserving Glories of *L*'s Administration, as they were represented to the King, were, Ignorant and insufficient Judges, for the most part a light and base Coyn imposed upon the Nation, Gifts of Wards and Marriages, General Gifts of the Pains of Penal Statutes, the Accumulation of Great Offices upon single Per-

Perſons, and thoſe of no Merit, Gifts of the Reverſions of Offices, Invaſions upon Liberty and Property by the procuring of private Letters; unneceſſary, long and frequent Adjournments of Parliament, miſmanagement and profuſion of the Revenue, and the exceſſive greatneſs of a State-Miniſter, to the excluſion of all others from free Application to the King; by ſome of which he did the Kings, by others his own and his Friends Buſineſs, tho the People ſuffered all this while.

But that which *L.* moſt valu'd himſelf upon, was his obtaining a Confirmation of the Kings Supremacy over all Perſons, and in all Cauſes within the Kingdom of *Scotland*; and by vertue of that Act, the ordering of the External Government and Policy of the Church, as properly belonging to him and his Succeſſors; and the procuring a new Act of Militia, ordaining that all Perſons that ſhould be therein enroll'd, ſhould be particularly reſerv'd for that Employment; and that the Officers and Souldiers ſhould take the Oaths of Allegiance, which in *Scotland* comprehends

hends that of Supremacy; Which being done in the Year 1672. when the Cabal at Court for the advancement of Popery and Arbitrary Power was in its Ascendent, and Matters were come to a manifest Crisis, was a shrewd Argument, that *L.* was deep in the Plot.

Nor was his Administration in Church Affairs less grievous and terrible to the Nation. For that after the extream Distress, where into the Episcopal Persecutions had brought the Country, had mov'd the Compassion of some more moderate Persons to obtain for it the ease of a small Indulgence in 1669. *L.* in 1670. commands Conformity again, prohibiting Praying to God in any Meeting, or Preaching without Licence under Forfeitures of Life and Confiscation of Goods: And by other Acts enjoyning all the Kings Subjects to keep to their own Churches, and to make discoveries upon Oath of what Conventicles they knew, and what Words they heard spoken therein, under the pains of Banishment and Imprisonment. All which the People lookt upon to be a Tyranny beyond that of the Inquisition.

Nor

Nor is it in the last place to be omitted, that he had also enlarg'd the Power of the Lords of the Articles, to the subversion of the Rights and Priviledges of the Parliament. So that his Administration was not only Cruel and Tyrannical, but he had in a manner over-turn'd the whole Frame of the *Scotch* Government. However, after he had thus serv'd and assisted in the Popish and Arbitrary Designs then on Foot, both to his own Infamy, and greatly to the depopulation of his Country; yet because he demurr'd to act on still for the eradication of Protestantism, and erecting Popery to be the National Religion, he was discharged from his Ministry and Offices, and grew despis'd and contemn'd in his Person.

And then it was that the D. of *York* retiring into *Scotland*, from the Dangers that threaten'd him in *England*, built upon the Foundations that *L.* had laid; and driving on in the concerns of Popery and Slavery with his wonted Phaetonic Fury, thought to have compleated his Work, but made way for the following Revolution. So

So soon as the Duke got into *Scotland*, a Parliament was summon'd, and great Industry us'd to choose the Commons, to cajole some of the Lords, and to make D. *Hamilton* believe, and trust the Court for the future. And so soon as the Parliament sate, the Duke of *York* entred as his Brothers Commissioner without any regard to the Laws of the Realm, or the Qualifications necessary for taking the Oaths. However his Brothers Indulgence bore him out, and when he was in, he obtains the succession of the Crown to be confirmed by an Act, and gets a Test pass'd, by which all were to swear, not to endeavour to alter the Government either in Church or State; and all such as refus'd to take it, to lose their Employments.

This Test was generally dislik'd, as not conformable to the *Scotch* Confession of Faith; several of the *Scotch* Synods rejected it, and many of the Laity refused it. Among the rest the E. of *Argyle* declin'd the taking it, unless he might make his own Explanation of the sense and meaning in which he

took

took it. Which being at firſt allow'd him by the Duke and his Party, yet afterwards when he had deliver'd in his Explantion, which was no more then what the Privy Council were forc'd to do for the ſatisfaction of the People; The Duke having a particular Animoſity to his Perſon, and reſolv'd to remove him out of the way as a Grand Obſtacle to his Deſigns, caus'd his Interpretation to be ſcan'd and ſifted to that degree, with a particular encouragement to his Advocates to try whether it might not be wreſted to Treaſon, that at length a latent piece of High-Treaſon was found in it, upon which he was Indicted, Arraign'd and Condemn'd, and had been put to death, had he not made his eſcape out of *Edinborough* Caſtle.

Popery then began to triumph barefac'd in *Scotland* to that degree, that Maſs-Houſes were publickly erected both in *Edinborough*, and divers other Towns and Cities of that Realm, while the Proteſtant Non-conformiſts were every where puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity. And ſuch was the Dukes in-

inveterate hatred of those People, that in his publick Declarations he stigmatiz'd them as a sort of Caitiffs not fit for Human Converse; and scrupl'd not to testifie his Resolutions to eradicate them for refusing to conform to his Will and Pleasure, as the Pests of Mankind: Affirming withal, that it would never be well with *Scotland* till all the Country on this side the *Forth* were made a Hunting Field. Which Rigorous, and indeed Inhuman Proceedings in leaving these poor People at the Mercy of his Souldiers, to be not only disturb'd in the Exercise of their Divine Worship, but to be Arraign'd and Condemn'd by Military Judges, without any Form or Process of Law, wholly alienated the Affections of a great part of the *Scotch* Nation from his Person and Government. But the Duke encompass'd with a standing Force, and encouraged by his continu'd Success in carrying all things before him, thought he could meet with no Obstruction which he could not Conquer, and therefore resolv'd to remove what ever Impediments that he found

found in his way. Which run him upon that no leſs Impolitick, then unjuſt and violent Proſecution of the E. of *Argyle*; for the taking away of whoſe Life, he could find no other pretence, but his refuſal to take an inſnaring Teſt, which the generality of the Clergy and Laity refus'd: For if the whole Body of Refuſers had had but one Neck; he might have cut it off for the ſame Reaſon, as well as the ſingle Head of the Earl. Many others alſo were proſecuted and condemned at the ſame rate, for Crimes made ſuch for their Deſtruction, rather then that they were really ſo. The citing Sir *John Scot* of *Ancrum*, and bringing him before the Council upon pretence of Treaſonable Words alledg'd againſt him by an avow'd Enemy; and which had certainly done his buſineſs, conſidering he was lookt upon as a true Lover of his Country, had he not been ſo fortunate as to have four or five Perſons of great Worth and Credit by, when the Words were pretended to have been ſpoken, who clear'd and acquitted him: The ſeiſing and putting

to

to the Torture one *Hamilton*, meerly becauſe he was of the contrary Party, and conſequently barely ſuſpected; who nevertheleſs after his enduring his Torments, with an extraordinary Patience, was at length acquitted, and declar'd Innocent by the *Juſtice Court*; The putting under Bail or in Priſon almoſt all the Honeſt Proteſtant Worthy Gentlemen, or forcing them to abſcond, or withdraw out of the Kingdom, of whom the Lord *Melvil* was one, who never could be induced to act in publick under the Government of the Duke, but was forc'd to abandon his Relations and Native Country, and flie into *Holland*, where, and in *Germany* he remain'd ſeven Years; The ſending away of above ſixty Men at one time to be ſold as Slaves in *Virginy*, for no other Crime but their being apprehended at Conventicles; and the ordering a Veſſel at another time to be ſunk in the Sea, to the drowning of above fifty Perſons, againſt whom there was no other charge; but their Integrity to God and the Proteſtant Religion, were among others, ſufficient

ent Inſtances of Arbitrary Tyranny, enough to provoke an utter deteſtation of the Authors of the farther Miſeries and Depopulations intended againſt thoſe that remained.

It would be too tedious to make a Collection of the Violences and Oppreſſions of thoſe Times; and therefore let the following Epitome ſuffice: to ſhew the wicked ways, by which Popery and Tyranny labour to eſtabliſh themſelves. For during thoſe Years, which were the ſevereſt Years of Arbitray Power that ever *Scotland* felt, tho Informing were a Trade then more encourag'd then in the Reign of *Tyberius*; yet Multitudes were arraign'd without Informer or Accuſer, and whoſoever appear'd not upon Citation, were treated as Criminals.

Many of all Ranks were ſeiz'd, and detain'd Months and Years, without any ſignification of the cauſe of their Impriſonment. However, if the leaſt ſhadow could be found to proſecute ſuch as miſlik'd their Arbitrary Courſes, the ruling Grandees precipitated their

Proceſs, not allowing them time or means to vindicate their Innocency.

Inquiſitors were ſent to all the Priſons, and Citizens Houſes, to examine whom they pleas'd, upon the moſt intricate Queſtions of Church and State-Government; and if they refus'd to anſwer, or gave diſſatisfactory Anſwers, it was enough for the foundation of an Indictment. Others being ſeiz'd in the Crowd at Executions, and ſome while they were viſiting the Impriſon'd, were condemn'd and executed for refuſing to juſtifie the ſeverities of the grand Movers, and diſowning their Dagon of Non-reſiſtance.

Spies were frequently ſent to Priſons, Cities and Countries, who by diſſembling their diſſatisfaction at the Exorbitances of the Government, drew forth Words from the moſt wary, and ſo became fit Witneſſes to take away their Lives.

The Judges themſelves were active to ſuborn Witneſſes againſt the Lives, Eſtates and Honours of Worthy Peers and Patriots; and often made uſe of Jurors and evidence, that could not purge themſelves of Prejudice and Partiality. Many

Many were indicted, try'd, condemn'd and executed all in one day; and when interceſſion has been made for ſome time to prepare for Death, the Anſwer was, They ſhould have no time to prepare for Heaven, for that Hell was too good for them. Some they hang'd early in the Morning to prevent the Peoples obſervation of their Cruelty; and many times Drums were ordered to be beat about the Scaffold, leſt the Spectators ſhould hear the dying Words of thoſe that ſuffer'd.

Some were twice ſentenc'd; firſt to have their Ears cut off, and then re-examin'd and ſentenc'd to death.

I omit their impoſing of Illegal Oaths, and packing of Juries: But what could be more perfidious, then when ſome People had made a Candid Confeſſion upon ſecurity of the publick Faith, the Kings Honour, and the Act and Oath of the Council, that ſuch their Confeſſion ſhould not prejudice them; yet afterwards to bring the ſame Confeſſion, and give it in upon Oath againſt them?

Laſtly, Finding that Forms of Law and Tryals were too ſlow and troubleſome to bring about their Popiſh Deſigns, which required more haſt; and perceiving likewiſe that publick Executions tended but the more to confirm and multiply the Lovers of Religion and Liberty, rather then to diminiſh and deter; the D. and his Council found out a more compendious way of ſending out their Souldiers, who were empowr'd to challenge and examine whom they pleas'd, and to tender them Oaths which were requir'd by no Law, and to puniſh ſuch by preſent Death, who refus'd to ſwear, or refus'd to anſwer their inſnaring Queſtions; which Bloody Commiſſions were ſo faithfully executed, that within a few Weeks above fifty Perſons were murder'd after this manner, without Tryal or Conviction.

No wonder then, ſeeing that by ſuch Oppreſſions as theſe, the Ancient Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom were not only invaded, but an open attempt made for their utter ſubverſion, that a People exaſperated by exorbitant Oppreſ-

preſſion, and depriv'd the exerciſe of their belov'd Religion, took thoſe Methods which they thought might prove moſt ſucceſsful to deliver them, not only from bodily Bondage, but the Thraldom of their Conſciences.

Underſtanding therefore which courſe the Nobility and Gentry of *England* ſteer'd, they thought it their beſt way to lay hold of the Opportunity, and follow the ſame. To which purpoſe as many of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland* attended His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* in his Expedition for *England*; ſo there were others that met him at *London*, in order to make their Addreſſes to him, according to the Pattern of the Engliſh.

And now the People in *Scotland* perceiving, or at leaſt full of hopes that their Deliverance was at hand, as in all ſuddain Revolutions, before there can be a ſettlement of thoſe Diſorders occaſion'd by the cauſes of the Revolution, the ſame Accidents fell out in *Edinborough*, as happen'd in *London*. It being the cuſtom of the common Sort, in thoſe Interſtitiums of Regular

Rule, to assume to themselves a kind of Carnival Liberty to indulge their two Passions of Joy and Revenge in the General Confusion, which is the Rabbles Holiday.

Thus as in *England*, no sooner had King *James*'s Steers-men forsook the Helm of Government, for fear of perishing in the Storm, but the Mobile in *Edinborough* enter'd upon the Stage. But the stress of their Fury fell upon the Pope and the Papists, which was not a little incens'd by the Students of *Edinborough* College, who mixing themselves with the Rabble to fortifie their Power, notwithstanding all the care that was taken to prevent it, effected their Design. To which purpose an Effigies of the Pope being ready prepar'd, was brought to the Market Cross of the City, so soon as Day-light was shut in, and blown up in the Air above four Stories high; which made many believe that riper Heads then those of Boys were concern'd in the Action; many People being pleas'd with the counterfeit show of what they could wish were done in reality.

Two

Two days after, as if they had bethought themſelves that they had not done legally, to burn the Pope before due conviction, they went to the Parliament Houſe, crying out No Papiſt, No Papiſt, as they paſſt by the Guard; and getting into the Houſe, the chief of the Multitude taking their places, to retrieve and juſtifie their miſtake, they arraign'd his Holineſs before his Judges, and gave him in charge to a Jury, who brought him in Guilty; upon which he was ſentenc'd to be burnt, and ſo the over-ſight being made good, they declared for a Free Parliament. Nor did theſe Tumults ceaſe for many days among the Boys, who at another time got up to the Market Croſs, proclaim'd a Free Parliament, and offer'd two thouſand pounds for *Melfords* Head.

And then it was, that upon the 25th of *December* his Holineſs was burnt in a true orderly manner by the Students themſelves, marching with their Swords in their Hands, every Claſſis under their particular Captain, and the College Mace carry'd before them by the

Under-Porter, bare, the Haut-boys playing all the while; beſides the Honour which the Privy Council and City Magiſtrates did them to be Spectators of their Show.

But in the attempt of the Multitude the next day upon the Abby, which is the Kings Houſe, wherein there was at that time a Popiſh Chappel, they had at firſt but courſe Entertainment: For the Chancellor of *Scotland*, tho he found *Edinborough* too hot to hold him; yet ſuch was his Kindneſs, being himſelf a Papiſt, for the Popiſh Relicks which he left behind, that he gave particular order to one Captain *Wallace* to defend the Abby with his Company; which the Captain with a true Papiſtical Zeal, readily undertook to do. So that when the Boys went thither, tho without any other Arms then their Links and Battoons, upon their preſſing too cloſe upon him, the Captain ordred his Men to let fly among 'em; ſo that many were wounded, and ſome died of their Wounds. Of which, complaint being made to the Council, they ſent ſix *Heralds* to command

mand *Wallace* and his Men to lay down their Arms, and ſurrender themſelves and the Guard of the Place, to the Magiſtrates of the City: But the *Heralds* were anſwer'd in the ſame Language with the Boys. Thereupon the Council ordred a ſufficient number of the Train'd Bands to remove him by force; who accordingly fell upon *Wallace*, and conſtrain'd both him and his Men to betake themſelves to flight. And then it was that the Boys to revenge the loſs of their Mates, broke in pell-mell into the Abby, and burnt all that they found in the Chappel, fir'd the Jeſuites College, the Popiſh Printing-Houſe, the Abby Church; and in a word, all that they found in the Papiſts Houſes, in the Suburbs and *Cannigate*; ſparing nothing but what was purloyn'd away by ſuch as bore them Company, with a deſign to plunder.

During theſe Extravagances in *Edinborough*, the Chancellor of *Scotland* had withdrawn himſelf to *Caſtle-Drummond*, but not thinking himſelf ſafe there, he reſolv'd for *France*; and with that reſolution, with all the ſe-

creſie

creſie imaginable, himſelf in Womans Habit, and his Wife in Mans Apparrel upon the 10th of *December* got on board a Veſſel bound from the *Frith* of *Caſtle-Drummond*, and was juſt under Sale with a fair Wind. At what time a certain Perſon on Horſe-back, riding by *Kirkalden*, where the Seamen us'd to walk, call'd to them, and inform'd them, That there was a good Prize in the Ship which they ſaw under Sale, meaning the Chancellor of *Scotland*: Thereupon about ſix and thirty common Sea-men, commanded by one *Wilſon*, that had been a *Buccaneer* in *Jamaica*, furniſh'd themſelves with Muſkets, and having got a light Boat, without any Proviſion, only a little Brandy, and without any order from any Magiſtrate, ſet ſail immediately, and coming up with the Ship that Night, boarded her, and enquir'd for the Chancellor, who was at firſt denied to be in the Ship; but after ſome little ſearch, they found Him and his Lady in the diſguiſe already mention'd. Upon which they brought the Ship back, and carry'd the Priſoners, together with

with one *Nicholſon* a Prieſt, and Regent of the Colledge at *Glaſgow*, to the Priſon of *Kirkaldy*, from whence the Council order'd the Chancellor to be remov'd to *Sterling* Caſtle.

The face of Affairs being thus alter'd in *Scotland*, as well as in *England*, there was only a Council of the prime Perſons of that Kingdom to watch over the ſafety of the Nation at ſuch a Tickliſh Conjuncture.

Nevertheleſs they took care that ſeveral Perſonages of the higheſt rank in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and moſt eminent for their Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, ſhould be in a readineſs in *England* to make their Addreſs to the moſt Excellent of Princes, his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, ſo ſoon as he arriv'd in *London*.

This was the leaſt Deference that could be expected they ſhould give to a Prince, who by a particular Declaration to the People of that Kingdom, had ſignify'd his Reſolutions to be no leſs careful to reſtore the Laws and Liberties of *Scotland*, and to maintain the Proteſtant Religion there, then he was

to

to pursue the ends of his Declaration to the people of *England*.

Nor is the recital of that Declaration to be here omitted, as being so full and generally satisfactory to all the good People of *Scotland*, that there was nothing more welcom to their Ears, nor any thing next under God, wherein they more entirely placed the Assurances of their Deliverance; more especially when they saw it attended with an armed Force under the Conduct of Prudence and Fortitude to make it good. The Declaration it self ran thus:

The Declaration of His Highness *William Henry*, by the Grace of God Prince of *Orange*, *&c.* of the Reasons inducing him to appear in Arms for preserving of the Protestant Religion, and for Restoring the Laws and Liberties of the ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*.

IT is both certain and evident to all men, that the publick Peace and Happiness of any State or Kingdom cannot be preserved, where the Laws, Liberties and Customs

ſtoms, eſtabliſhed by the Lawful Authority in it, are openly Tranſgreſſed and Annulled: More eſpecially, where the alteration of Religion is endeavoured, and that a Religion which is contrary to Law, is endeavoured to be introduced: Upon which thoſe who are moſt immediately concerned in it, are indeſpenſably bound to endeavour to preſerve and maintain the Eſtabliſhed Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms; and above all, the Religion and Worſhip of God, that is Eſtabliſhed amongſt them: And to take ſuch an effectual care, that the Inhabitants of the ſaid State or Kingdom, may neither be deprived of their Religion, nor of their Civil Rights. Which is ſo much the more neceſſary, becauſe the Greatneſs and Security both of Kings, Royal Families, and of all ſuch as are in Authority, as well as the Happineſs of their Subjects and People depend, in a moſt eſpecial manner, upon the exact Obſervation and Maintenance of theſe their Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms.

Upon theſe grounds it is, that We cannot any longer forbear to declare, That to Our great Regret, We ſee that thoſe Counſellors, who have now the chief Credit with

with the King, have no other Design, but to overturn the Religion, Laws and Liberties of those Realms; and to subject them in all things relating to their Consciences, Liberties and Properties, to Arbitrary Government; and that not only by secret and indirect ways, but in such an open and undisguised manner, that their Designs are now become visible to all that consider them.

And indeed the lamentable Effects of an Arbitrary Power and of Evil Counsels are so manifest in the deplorable State of the Kingdom of Scotland, *that both our Reason and Conscience do prompt us to an Abhorrence of them. For when We consider the sad Condition of that Nation, though always affectionate to the Royal Family, and govern'd for many Ages by Laws made by the Authority of their Kings, and of the Estates of Parliament, and by common Customs, is reduced to by endeavours that have been used to change the Constitution of the Monarchy Regulate by Laws, into a a Despotick and Arbitrary Power; which doth evidently appear, not only by the actings of Evil Counsellors in Power, but by the deliberate and expres's publick Declarations,*

clarations, bearing that the King is an Absolute Monarch, to whom Obedience ought to be given in all things without reserve, thereby to make way to introduce what Religion they please, without so much as the necessity of the Consent of the Nation by their Estates in Parliament. Whilst We consider and ponder these things, as We cannot but be touched with a tender Sense of those Miseries, so the giving such Remedy to them, as may be proper, and may answer the expectation of all good Men, and true Protestants, is the great thing which We propose to our selves in this undertaking; the Equity whereof will be justified to the World, if what hath been acted at the instigation of those Evil Counsellors be further impartially weighed.

It is well known that the Laws, Priviledges and Rights of the Kingdom have been overturned to the great prejudice of King and People, whilst thus, all Foundation of Confidence and Trust is removed. And it is no less known what have been the arbitrary Procedures of an incroaching Privy Council; for although by the Laws enacted by the Authority of King and Parliament, it is expresly prohibited, that the Popish

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Religion should be professed, or Seminary Priests suffer'd within the Kingdom, or that the Children of any Noblemen or Gentlemen should be sent abroad to be Educated in Popish Colleges; yet have these Evil Counsellors order'd or suffered young Noblemen to be taken from their Relations, and to be sent abroad to be instructed in Jesuits Colleges, and have likewise caused Schools to be erected under the conduct of Popish Priests, and that in the Capital City of the Kingdom.

In an open contempt also of the known Laws of the Kingdom, Papists are put into Places of highest Trust both Civil and Military, and entrusted with all the Forts and Magazines. The Rights and Privileges of the Royal Boroughs, the third Estate of Parliament, having as many Deputies in it as all the Shires in the Kingdom, are taken away, and they hindred in the free Election of their Magistrates and Town-Councils, to the manifest Violation of their Charters, Established by Law and immemorial Possession. And all this is done by meer Arbitrary Power, without any Citation, Trial or Sentence.

And

And whereas no Nation whatſoever can ſubſiſt without the Adminiſtration of good and impartial Juſtice, upon which Mens *Lives and Liberties, their Honours and Eſtates depend, yet thoſe Evil Counſellors have ſubjected theſe to an Arbitrary and Deſpotick Power: having turned out Judges, who by Law ought to continue during their Life or their good Behaviour, becauſe they would not conform themſelves to their Intentions, and put others in their Places, who they believe would be more compliant, and that without any regard to their Abilities; by which it evidently appears that thoſe Evil Counſellors deſign to render themſelves the abſolute* Maſters *of the Lives, Honors and Eſtates of the Subjects, without being reſtrained by any Rule or Law.*

By the influence of the ſame Evil Counſellors hath a moſt exorbitant Power been exerciſed in impoſing Bonds and Oaths upon whole Shires without any Law or Act of Parliament; *in permitting Free Quarters to the Soldiers, although they had a ſufficient Eſtabliſhment for their* Pay, *whereby the Kingdom was doubly burthened without any redreſs; in Impriſoning Gentlemen without any, ſo much as alledged,*

Reason, forcing many to accuse and witness against themselves, imposing arbitrary Fines, frighting and harassing many parts of the Country with Intercommoning and Justice-Aires, making some incur the forfeiture of Life and Fortune for the most general and harmless Converse, even with their neareſt Relations outlawed: And thus bringing a Consternation upon a great part of the Kingdom, which when Outlawries and Intercommonings went out against multitudes upon the slendereſt pretexts, was involved so Universally in that danger, that those Counsellors themselves were so obnoxious as to find it necessary to have Pardons and Indemnities, whilst the poor People were left to mercy; impowring Officers and Soldiers to act upon the Subjects living in quiet and full peace, the greateſt Barbarities, in destroying them by Hanging, Shooting and Drowning them, without any form of Law, or respect to Age or Sex, not giving some of them time to pray to God for mercy; and this for no other reason, because they would not answer or satisfie them in such Questions as they proposed to them without any Warrant of Law, and against the common Interest of Man-

Mankind, which frees all Men from being obliged to diſcover their ſecret thoughts. Beſides a great many other Violences and Oppreſſions, to which that poor Nation hath been expoſed, without any hope of having an end put to them, or to have relief from them.

And that the Arbitrary and Illegal Proceedings of thoſe Evil Counſellors might be juſtified and ſupported, ſuch a Declaration hath been procured by them, as ſtrikes at the Root of the Government, and overturns the moſt ſacred Rights of it, in making all Parliaments unneceſſary, and taking away all Defences of Religion, Liberty and Property, by an aſſumed and aſſerted Abſolute Power, to which Obedience is required without reſerve; which every good Chriſtian is perſwaded to be due to God Almighty alone, all whoſe Commandments are always juſt and good.

Theſe Evil Counſellors have uſed their utmoſt endeavours to aboliſh the Penal Laws, excluding all who are Proteſtants from publick Truſt, which give too great a Check to their Deſigns. For the accompliſhing of this, a Liberty hath been granted to Diſſenters, but ſuch an one, as that

the continuance thereof is plainly insinuated to depend upon their hearty concurrence for Abolishing the above-mentioned Penal Laws, the only Legal Defence of their Religion; although the Dissenters have just cause of Distrust, when they call to mind how some hundreds of their Ministers were driven out of their Churches without either Accusation or Citation: The filling of many whole places with Ignorant and Scandalous Persons, hath been one great occasion of all those Miseries which that Country for a long time hath groaned under. And Dissenters have but small ground to rest on any present ease founded upon a Proclamation, which may be recalled every hour, and which in the first and second Editions of it gave no relief to them, especially considering that not many Months before, the greatest of the forementioned Severities and Barbarities had been exercised upon them.

But to crown all, there are great and violent presumptions inducing us to believe that those Evil Counsellors, in order to the carrying on of their ill Designs, and to the gaining to themselves the more time for the effecting of them, for the encouraging

of their Complices, and for the diſcouraging of all good Subjects, have publiſhed, That the Queen hath brought forth a Son, though there have appeared both during the Queens pretended Bigneſs, and in the manner in which the Birth was managed, ſo many juſt and viſible grounds of ſuſpition, that not only We our ſelves, but all the good Subjects of thoſe Kingdoms do vehemently ſuſpect that the pretended Prince was never born by the Queen. And it is notoriouſly known to all the World, that many both doubted of the Queens Bigneſs, and of the Birth of the Child, and yet there was not any one thing done to ſatisfie them, or to put an end to their Doubts.

And ſince our deareſt and moſt entirely beloved Conſort, the Princeſs, and likewiſe We our ſelves have ſo great an intereſt in this matter, and ſuch a Right as all the World knows to the Succeſſion of theſe Kingdoms, which thoſe Men have attempted to violate, for preventing of all redreſs of Miſeries, by the lawful Succeſſors of the Crown, Educated by the good Providence of God, in the true profeſſion of the Proteſtant Religion, We cannot excuſe our ſelves from eſpouſing the true intereſt of

these Nations in matters of such high consequence, and from contributing all that lies in Us, for the defence of the Laws and Liberties thereof, the maintaining of the Protestant Religion in them, and the securing the People in the enjoyment of their just Rights.

But that Our Intentions may be so manifest that no person may doubt or pretend to doubt thereof, to excuse themselves from concurring with us in this just Design, for the Universal Good of the Nation. We do Declare that the freeing that Kingdom from all hazard of Popery and Arbitrary Power for the future, and the delivering it from what at the present doth expose it to both, the setling of it by Parliament, upon such a solid Basis as to its Religious and Civil concerns, as may most effectually redress all the abovementioned Grievances, are the true Reasons of our present undertaking as to that Nation.

And therefore We perswade Our selves that Our Endeavours to give the best Assistance We can for the Relief of so distressed a Kingdom, shall not only not be misconstrued, but shall also be accompanied with a chearful and universal Concurrence of the whole

whole Nation, that even thoſe who have been Inſtruments for the enſlaving of it, will now ſhew their diſlike of what they have done, by their timous and ſeaſonable diligence for its reſcue: And that if any ſhall not give us that Aſſiſtance which their Conſcience to God, and their Reſpect to their Country oblige them to, they ſhall be juſtly charged with all the Evils that may be the effects of ſuch a want of their Duty.

And as We Our ſelves deſire to truſt to the Almighty God alone for the Succeſs of Our Arms, ſo we expect all good Men, that they will apply themſelves moſt earneſtly to him for his bleſſing upon Our Endeavours, that ſo they may tend to the Glory of his Great Name, to the Eſtabliſhment of the Reformed Churches, and to the Peace and Happineſs of that Kingdom.

Given under our Hand and Seal, at our Court *in the* Hague, *the Tenth of* October, *in the Year of our Lord* 1688.

William Henry *Prince of* Orange.

By His Highneſſes ſpecial Command,

C. HUYGENS.

So soon as this Declaration came to be divulg'd in *Scotland*, the Generality of the Nation soon concurred to joyn against the common Adversaries of their Laws and Religion, and to throw themselves into the Protection of the most generous of Princes, whom they saw more sollicitous for their welfare and prosperity, then mindful of the Hazards into which he engaged his Person to redeem them from the Yoak of their Oppressors.

His Highness therefore being arriv'd at St. *James's*, the Scotch Nobility and Gentry waited upon him upon the Seventh of *January*, being the day by his Highness appointed for them to attend him. So soon as they came, his Highness made them a short Speech to let them know,

That the only reason which induced him to undergo so great an undertaking, was, that he saw the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdoms overturn'd, and the Protestant Religion in imminent danger; and therefore seeing there were in Town so many Noblemen and Gentlemen, he had call'd them together, that he might have their Advice, what

what was to be done for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and reſtoring their Laws and Liberties, according to his Declaration.

So ſoon as his Highneſs retir'd, the Lords and Gentlemen went to the Council Chamber at *Whitehall*, and after they had choſen Duke *Hamilton* their Preſident, they fell into Debate what Advice was fit to be given to his Highneſs upon thoſe weighty Propoſals which he had made them; and after ſome hours Deliberation, they agreed upon the Heads of what they intended; and appointed the Clerks, together with their Aſſiſtants, to draw up in writing what the Aſſembly thought expedient to propound to his Highneſs, and to bring it to their next Meeting in the Afternoon.

The next day being *Tueſday*, the eighth of *January*, the writing was brought into the Aſſembly of Lords and Gentlemen; and after ſome time ſpent in conſidering the fitteſt way to convene a General Meeting of the Eſtates of *Scotland*; at length they agreed, and appointed the Advice to be written

written fair over, according to the Amendments. But as they were about to depart for that time, the Earl of *Arran* propoſed to the reſt as his Advice, That they ſhould move the Prince of *Orange* to deſire the King to return and call a Free Parliament, as being the beſt way to ſecure the Proteſtant Religion and Property, and to heal all Breaches; which ſeem'd to diſſatisfie the whole Meeting, even Duke *Hamilton* himſelf though he were Father to the Earl. But the Aſſembly breaking up, there was then no farther notice taken of it.

The next day being *Wedneſday* the ninth of *January*, they met again in the Council Chamber; at what time Sir *Patrick Hume*, remembring the Propoſal made by the Earl of *Arran*, deſir'd to know if there was any perſon preſent who would ſecond it. But no body appearing to do it, he ſaid, That what the Earl had propos'd was evidently oppoſite and injurious to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*'s Undertaking, his Declaration, and his good Intentions of preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, and

and of reſtoring their Laws and Liberties therein expreſs'd, and further deſir'd the Meeting to declare the ſame to be their Opinion of it. The Lord *Cardroſs* ſeconded Sir *Patrick Humes*'s Motion; but then it was anſwered by Duke *Hamilton*, Preſident of the Aſſembly, That their buſineſs was to prepare an Advice to be tendred to the Prince; and the Advice being then ready to be put to the Vote, there was no need that the Aſſembly ſhould give their Opinion of the Earls Propoſal, which neither before nor after Sir *Patrick*'s Motion any of the Company had pretended to own or ſecond, ſo that it was quite out of doors; beſides that, the Vote of the Aſſembly upon the Advice brought in by their Order, would ſufficiently decare their Opinion; which being ſeconded by the Earl of *Sutherland* and the Lord *Cardoſs*, Sir *Patrick* acquieſced in it; and ſo the Aſſembly unanimouſly Voted the following Advice.

To

To His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange.*

WE *the Lords and Gentlemen of the Kingdom of* Scotland, *aſſembled at your Highneſs's Deſire, in this extraordinary Conjuncture do give your Highneſs our humble and hearty Thanks for your pious and generous Undertaking for preſerving of the Proteſtant Religion, and reſtoring the Laws and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms.*

In order to the attaining theſe ends, our humble Advice and Deſire is, That Your Highneſs take upon You the Adminiſtration of all Affairs both Civil and Military; the Diſpoſal of all the Publick Revenues, and Fortreſſes of the Kingdom of Scotland, *and the doing every thing that is neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Peace of the Kingdom, until a general Meeting of the States of the Nation, which we humbly deſire your Highneſs to call, to be holden at* Edinborough *the Fourteenth day of* March *next, by your Letters or Proclamation, to be publiſhed at the Market Croſs of* Edinborough, *and other Head Boroughs of the ſeveral Shires and*

and Stewarties, as ſufficient Information to all concern'd, and according to the Cuſtom of the Kingdom. And that the publication of theſe your Letters, or Proclamation, be by the Sheriffs or Steward-Clerks, for the Free-holders, who have the value of Lands, holden according to Law, for making Elections; and by the Town-Clerks of the ſeveral Boroughs, for the meeting of the Burgeſſes of the reſpective Royal Boroughs to make their Elections at leaſt fifteen days before the meeting of the Eſtates at Edinborough. *And the reſpective Clerks to make Intimation thereof, at leaſt ten days before the meeting of the Elections: And that the whole Elections and Members of the ſaid meeting at* Edinborough, *qualify'd as above expreſs'd, be Proteſtants, without any other exception or limitation whatſoever, to deliberate and reſolve what is to be done for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and reſtoring the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom, according to Your Highneſs's Declaration.* Dated at the Council-Chamber in *Whitehall* the Tenth day of *January*, 1689.

This

This Advice being subscribed by above Thirty Lords, and Fourscore Gentlemen, was presented, they being all present, by Duke *Hamilton* their President at St. *James's*, to his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, who return'd them Thanks for the Trust which they had reposed in him, but desir'd some time to consider upon so important an Affair.

Upon the Fourteenth of *January* His Highness met the same Lords and Gentlemen again at St. *James's*, at what time he thus delivered himself:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN *pursuance of your Avice, I will until the Meeting of the States in* March *next, give such Orders concerning the Affairs of* Scotland, *as are necessary for the calling of the said Meeting, for preserving of the peace, the applying of the publick Revenue to the most pressing Uses, and putting the Fortresses into the hands of persons in whom the Nation can have just confidence. And I do further assure you, that you will always find me ready to concur with you in every thing that may be found necessary for the securing the Protestant Religi-*

on,

on, and reſtoring the Laws and Liberties of the Nation.

At the ſame time the Eal of *Crawfourd* made it his Suit to His Highneſs, that himſelf, the Earl of *Louthian*, and others, who came to Town ſince the Advice was preſented, might have the Liberty to ſubſcribe it alſo; which was done accordingly.

This Anſwer of his Highneſs gave great ſatisfaction to the Lords and Gentlemen, who tendered the Advice; ſo that every thing being prepared in order to the Elections, and the ſeveral Members being returned according to the Methods preſcribed, the Convention, conſiſting of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, aſſembled at *Edinborough* the Fourteenth day of *March*, all in one Houſe, according to the cuſtom of that Realm. The Biſhop of *Edinborough* ſaid Prayers, in which he prayed to God to have compaſſion upon King *James*, wherein he did well, had he not gon on with his Supplications to reſtore him; however it ſhewed the

the Temper of the Man. Upon the chooſing of their Preſident and Clerks, the Biſhops and ſome others were for the Marques of *Athol* to have been Preſident, but Duke *Hamilton* carried it by Forty Voices.

The firſt thing they took into conſideration was, the ſecurity and ſafety of their Sitting, in regard the City of *Edinborough* where they ſat, was then at the mercy of the Canon of the Caſtle, which was in the hands of the D. of *Gourdon*, a Roman Patholick. Thereupon they paſſed an Act,

That in regard the Duke of Gourdon, *and ſome others of the Popiſh Religion under him, entruſted with the keeping of the Caſtle of* Edinborough, *were not qualified by the Law of this Kingdom, they did therefore grant a Warrant to the Earls of* Lothian *and* Tweddale, *to repair immediately to the Caſtle of* Edinborough, *and require both Him and others of his Perſwaſion there, in the Name of the States of the Kingdom, to remove out of the ſaid Caſtle within twenty four Hours after the Intimation, and to leave the charge thereof*

to

to the next Commanding Officer, being a Proteſtant. And he and they doing the ſame, the Eſtates gave aſſurance, that he and they were and ſhould be exonerated and ſecured as to any thing they have acted in that, or any other Station contrary to Law, as being Papiſts.

While thoſe Lords were doing their duty in purſuance of the Act of the Convention, the Meeting of Eſtates went on, and in the firſt place named a Committee of Elections, conſiſting of Fifteen; that is to ſay, five out of each State. This gave an occaſion to a debate, *Whither the Lords Spiritual were a diſtinct Eſtate, or only a part of the ſame Eſtate with the Lords Temporal?* But in regard the Houſe inclined to the Negative, the debate was let fall. However by the naming of this Committee, the people began to make a Judgment of the Meeting; for that of Fifteen which were of it, at leaſt twelve were ſhrewdly ſuppoſed to be inclined to follow the methods of *England*; beſides that the Houſes rejecting a Proteſtation made againſt the Earl of *Argyle*'s ſitting among them, till his

fathers Attainder ſhould be reverſed, was no ſmall confirmation of what the people conjectured. But nothing more availed to give the people a true notion of the Noble deſigns of the Meeting, then the following Speech, which was ſpoken by a Member at the opening of the Convention; which being ſo well received as it was, was a clear evidence that they were not met to favour the Intereſt of King *James*.

WE *are now*, ſaid the Gentleman, *called together by His Highneſs the* Prince of Orange, *to Conſult and deliberate what methods will be moſt proper to ſecure our Religion, Laws and Liberties; in Order to which the firſt thing that will fall under our conſideration, is the ſettling the Soveraign Power.*

I take it for granted that you are fully convinced, that King James the ſeventh, *by his many violations of the Fundamental Laws, by his endeavouring to eſtabliſh a Deſpotic and Arbitrary Power, and introduce Popery (though he himſelf had confirmed all the Laws that were enacted in favour of the Proteſtant Religion) has left us,*

us at a time when we needed his Protection moſt. The Eyes of all Europe *are upon us, and it is in our power to make our ſelves and our Poſterity either happy or miſerable, by making a choice either to call back K.* James, *and hazard once more all that men account dear, to his Mercy, or to ſettle the Government on ſome other, under whom we may live peaceable lives, without the perpetual Terror of being ſwallowed up by Popery and Arbitrary Government, which all good Men hoped were now baniſhed; and yet behold a new off-ſpring is ſprung up, which eagerly pleads for both, under the miſtaken names of* Duty *and* Allegiance. *'Tis ſtrange that any man can be ſo far degenerate as to prefer Slavery to Liberty, and that they ſhould be ſo much in Love with* chains, *that when they were fairly ſhaken off, they ſhould run furiouſly to find them again. As if the* Ottoman *and* French *Government were ſo charming in our Countrey, that we cannot live without it, though we have ſo lately groaned under the diſmal burden of it. And it might have been ſuppoſed that even they who had been inſtrumental in the Enſlaving their Fellow brethren, and were grown fat with*

sucking the Nations Blood, would have taken another method to reconcile themselves then by perswading us to purchase their safety, at so vast an expence as the ruine of more than three parts of the Nation.

If we do but a little reflect upon the motives, which those men, blinded by self Interest, make use of to delude the Nation into a security, that wanted but very little of proving fatal to it, and compare them with the strong reasons we have to perswade us from being so imposed on, they will be found so weak and impertinent, that we may judge it next to impossibility, to suffer our selves to be twice deceived. But if the experience of our former Miseries (the very thoughts of renewing which, cause all good men to tremble) has not made us wiser; and be not of Efficacy enough to deter us from venturing another Shipwrack, and exposing all again to the disposal of the Roman Catholicks, 'tis more then probable that God has abandoned us to believe strong Delusions.

They will endeavour to perswade us that Kings are exempted from punishment here on Earth, and that nothing they do can be quarrelled by their Subjects, which indeed might

might be urged among the Turks, *who reſerve nothing from the power of their* Sultans, *and where 'tis death to diſpute his Commands though never ſo Arbitrary and Tyrannical. But with what impudence can ſuch ſtuff be impoſed upon us, who never admit our Kings to the Government, till they ſwear to Rule us according to Law and no otherwiſe? The Laws are the only ſecurity we have for our Lives and properties, which if our Soveraigns break, Subjects cannot be blam'd, for making uſe of the ordinary means to preſerve them; and ſince that cannot be done without withdrawing Obedience from ſuch a Magiſtrate as goes about to deſtroy them, ſuch an Act cannot be ſaid to puniſh, becauſe we take nothing from him to which he has a juſt claim, but only ſhun the occaſion of making our ſelves miſerable. The Speculative Doctrin of* Paſſive Obedience *has done too much miſchief among us, and what has befallen the King may be juſtly attributed to it, for the believing he might do what he pleaſed without Oppoſition, encouraged him to take thoſe meaſures which have drawn all theſe Misfortunes upon him.*

Others are so fond as to believe they may be secure in calling back the King, provided they so limit him, that it may not be in his power to hurt them. But what Restrictions of our contrivance can bind the King? For most certainly they can never be voluntarily condescended to; and what is constrained and done by force, the Law declares to be null and void; to the assistance of which the Popes dispencing Power being joyned, would quickly blow up those Sampsons *Cords, and the Royal power would again revive with all its lustre and vigor.*

In the next place the King is of a Religion, that in a famous Council has Decreed, That there is no Faith to be kept with Hereticks, much less with Subjects whom the King looks upon as so many Rebels, and will not miss to treat them as such, whenever they give him the Opportunity of doing it. Then we may lament our Miseries, but it will not be in our power to remedy them: For a Prince of Orange *will not be always ready to rescue us, with such vast Expence, and so great hazard to his Person.*

Again,

Again, What Argument has the King given us, since he left us, that he will be more faithful in observing his Word and Oaths then hitherto he has been? Does he not in a Letter lately Printed here, expressly say he has Ruled so as to give no occasion of Complaint to his Subjects? Is not the same Letter signed by one who sacrificed both his Honour & his Conscience to Interest, whose pernicious and headstrong Counsells posted him to his Ruine, though all that has been done cannot make him sensible of it? Is K. James the seventh, *by breathing the* French *Air, become less a Bigot to Popery? It were a Dream to fancy it. For so long as the* Vatican *Thunders out Excommunications against all that use not their utmost endeavours to extirpate Heresie, a* Roman Catholick *must have no Religion at all, if they be not terrible to him.*

But say they, the Peace of the Nation cannot be otherwise secur'd, nor Factions and Divisions be extinguished but by calling in the King. But what Factions do you observe but what they themselves foment on purpose to disturb our Harmony? All which would immediately dye if the Government were settled on those who best de-

serv'd. For then if these Fops continued still fond of Tyranny and Popery they would be chastized as disturbers of the publick Peace. If the King return we must burst out into a flame, and England *that has already declared will quickly be upon us, an Enemy too Potent and too numerous for us, although we were united; besides that we cut off all hopes of a Union with that Nation, and deprive our selves of an unspeakable Advantage, which would redound to all sorts of people, and would be the only means to support an impoverisht and sinking Nation.*

The happy Success the Prince's Enterprize has met with, has made a considerable alteration in the Affairs of Europe. *For thereby the Great Enemy of the Protestants, and even of Christianity it self, is so far humbled as from a proud insulting Enemy to become a Suppliant for Peace, well foreseeing that if* England *joyn with those other Princes whom his Insolence, Cruelty and Avarice have so justly Arm'd against him, his ruine is inevitable.*

Lastly, I beseech you consider what persons they are that would instill this poyson into yee. Either such as postponing the

Common

Common Good of the Nation, are wholly acted by Self-Intereſt, conſidering that in a Government where Juſtice and Mercy equally flows, Vertue and Merit, not Villany will be rewarded. Or ſuch as being ignorant of the Nature of Government, never examin'd what meaſures the Law of Nature and Nations have ſet to Mens Obedience. Or ſuch as have been Inſtrumental toward the enſlaving their Country, and are afraid, if they be call'd to an Account, that they muſt be brought to condign Puniſhment. If ſuch cannot ſucceed in their deſigns, they hope at leaſt to be overlookt in the General Confuſion: and if Heav'n fail them, they ſummon Hell to their Aid: Not that Love to their Prince, but Intereſt drives thoſe Criminals to ſuch Attempts; ſo that 'tis no wonder they take ſo much pains to ſow Diviſion among us. But no perſon of Wit and Judgment, nor any good Man truly Proteſtant, will ſuffer himſelf to be ſo groſly impoſed upon by ſuch Firebrands, who would build their future Imaginary Greatneſs on the Ruine of our Religion, Laws and Country.

Being

Being thus ſettled to their buſineſs, for the greater ſecurity of their Sitting, becauſe of the vaſt concourſe of People from all parts of the Kingdom, who were generally arm'd; it was thought requiſite, for the prevention of tumult and diſorder, to Command all perſons from the Town that were not Inhabitants, or Retainers to the Members of the Convention.

In the mean time the Lords having acquitted themſelves of their Commiſſion, the following Paper was ſent from the Duke of *Gourdon*, and read the next day in the Meeting, wherein he gave them to underſtand.

That he was *willing to comply with the Commiſſion he received by the Earles of* Lothian *and* Tweddale, *as to his removal from the Caſtle of* Edinborough; *though he could not do ſo as a Papiſt, that being dangerous, and he not convicted.* For that he hoped *that his being in Employment, without taking the Teſt, contrary to an Act of Parliament, was no Conviction of Popery.* To this he added.

That he had *received not long ago a Letter from the* Prince of Orange, *deſiring he*

he would leave the Caſtle; which he promiſ'd to do, but expected ſome reaſonable things to be firſt granted to himſelf and Garriſon.

He hop'd he had *not merited ſo ill of his Country, as that he might not be truſted with the Caſtle, until a Return came to that Letter which he expected every Hour. But if that could not be granted barely on his promiſe not to moleſt or harm any Perſon, eſpecially thoſe of that Illuſtrious Aſſembly.* He proffer'd *Hoſtages of Bayl to the value of Twenty Thouſand Pound Sterling for his Peaceable Deportment.*

Otherwiſe he expected before his removal, *Firſt, a General Indemnity for himſelf and Friends, both Proteſtants and Papiſts; as likewiſe abſolute ſecurity for their Lives and Fortunes in time coming, and aſſurance the ſame ſhould be ratify'd in the next Parliament. Secondly, Security for all Proteſtants in the Garriſon, who deſign to ſtay in it, to continue in their Employments; and for himſelf, and thoſe who ſhould go out with him, either Proteſtants or Papiſts, to go beyond Sea, or to remain within the Kingdom, as their occaſions ſhould*

should lead them. Lastly, That the Garrison should be paid off all by-gone Arrears, and have Liberty to dispose of their Goods within the Castle as they pleas'd.

The Convention was quick in their Reply, and agreed upon certain Resolves, which were sent away forthwith to the Duke, to this effect;

That the Meeting of Estates having consider'd the Paper given in and subscrib'd by the Duke of *Gourdon*, in Answer to their Order, did declare, That it was not the Mind of the Meeting, that the Dukes officiating as Governour of the Castle of *Edinborough*, or any other Imployment, or his quitting his command at that time should import any acknowledgment or Conviction against him, or those under his Command of his or their being Papists.

That it was likewise resolved, That the Covention would not allow of the Dukes keeping the Castle upon Promise, Bail or Hostages, until he got a Return of the Letter written by him to the Prince of *Orange*.

Then

Then it was farther Reſolved, That the Indempnity offered by the Meeting of the Eſtates ſhould only extend to thoſe belonging to the Garriſon, and their Servants either Proteſtants or Papiſts; that the Perſons who were to have the benefit of the ſaid Indempnity ſhould be named expreſly, if the Duke deſir'd it; and that the Indempnity to be granted by the Meeting ſhould have a Clauſe Inſerted, that it ſhould be ratified in the next Parliament.

And as to the laſt Article, It was moreover Reſolved, That thoſe of the Garriſon who were pleaſed to retire with the Duke, ſhould have leave either to go out of the Kingdom or ſtay in it as they ſhould think fit, and ſhould have Liberty to diſpoſe of their Goods and have ſafe Conduct granted them for that Effect, if the ſame were deſired before the diſſolution of the Meeting of the Eſtates. But that they ſhould not take out with them any Arms, Ammunition or Store, but what they ſhould make out to belong properly to themſelves.

And

And lastly, That it was agreed by the Convention, That the Officers and Soldiers should be paid their Arrears; Nevertheless, that the Meeting refused to give them Assurance of their being continued in Employment.

But notwithstanding these Condescentions, (for the Convention was willing to have bin rid of such a suspitious Neighbour at any Honourable rate) the Duke of *Gourdon* who was not ignorant of their Fears, return'd an Answer to these Resolves so full of new and Extravagant Demands, that the Convention was fully satisfied, that the Duke was only trifling with them, as he had done with His Majesty of *England*, to gain time: For King *William* and Queen *Mary* had bin Proclaim'd at *London* ever since the Thirteenth of *February* before. So that the Convention perceiving the Dukes design, which was to keep off in expectation of some Attempts which would be made in *Scotland* in behalf of the late King *James*, and of which he was desirous to see the Issue, They order'd the Heralds, with the usual Solem-

Solemnities, to Summon him to ſurrender the Caſtle, under the Penalty of Treaſon, and to proclaim him Traytor in caſe of refuſal; and to forbid all people to have any Correſpondence with him. Which was accordingly performed, and Orders alſo given to block up the Caſtle.

Soon after a Letter was deliver'd to the Convention, by one *Grant*, who went under the Notion of a ſervant to the late Queen in *France*. But the Lord Preſident acquainted the Members at the ſame time, that there was a Letter alſo from His Majeſty of *England*. Upon which a Debate aroſe about the reading of the Letters; at what time the Earl of *Lothian* mov'd, That ſince they were met at the Deſire of his Majeſty of *England*, they ought to give his Letter the Precedence; which being put to the Vote was carried in the affirmative; and the King of *England*'s Letter was read, the Contents of which were as follow:

The Direction was,

To the Meeting of the Estates of Scotland.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE *are very sensible of the Kindness and Concern, which your Nation has evidenced toward Us and Our Undertaking for the preservation of your* Religion *and* Liberty, *which were in such imminent Danger. Neither can we in the least doubt of your Confidence in Us, after having seen how far so many of your Nobility and* Gentry *have own'd our Declaration, countenancing and concurring with us in our Endeavours, and desiring Us, that We would take upon us the Administration of Affairs Civil and Military, and to call a Meeting of the Estates, for securing the Protestant Religion, and the Ancient Laws and Liberties of that Kingdom; which accordingly we have done.*

Now it lies on You to enter upon such Consultations as are most probable to settle You on sure and lasting foundations; which We hope you will set about with all convenient speed, with regard to the publick

Good,

Good, and to the General Intereſt and Inclinations of the People; that after ſo much Trouble and great Suffering they may live happily and in Peace; and that you may lay aſide all Animoſities and Factions that may impede ſo good a Work.

We were glad to find that ſo many of the Nobility and Gentry, when here in London, *were ſo much inclin'd to a Union of both Kingdoms, and that they did look upon it as one of the beſt means for procuring the Happineſs of both Nations, and ſettling of a laſting Peace among them; which would be advantagious to Both, they living in the ſame Iſland, having the ſame Language, and the ſame common Intereſt of Religion and Liberty; eſpecially at this Juncture, when the Enemies of both are ſo reſtleſs, endeavouring to make and increaſe Jealouſies and Diviſions, which they will be ready to improve to their own Advantage and the Ruin of* Britain. *We being of the ſame Opinion, as to the uſefulneſs of this Union, and having nothing ſo much before our Eyes as the Glory of God, Eſtabliſhing the Reformed Religion, and the Peace and Happineſs of theſe Nations, are reſolv'd to uſe Our*

Utmost Endeavours in advancing every thing that may conduce to the effectuating the same. So we bid you Heartily Farwell. From our Court at *Hampton* the seventh day of *March*, 1689.

His Majesties Letter being thus read, the next debate was whither the late King *James*'s Letter should be read or no. And here to remove all Heats and disputes, the Lord *Lothian* again stept up and propounded an Expedient, to which the House agreed, That is to say, that before the reading of it, they should pass an Act, which should be subscribed by all the Members, That

For as much as there was a Letter from King James *the Seventh, presented to the Meeting of the Estates, That they before the Opening thereof declar'd and Enacted, That notwithstanding of any thing that might be contain'd in that Letter, for dissolving them or impeding their Procedure, yet that they were a Free and Lawful Meeting of the Estates, and would continue undissolved, until they had settled and secur'd the Protestant Religion, the Govern-*

Government, Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom.

This Act was ſign'd by the whole Meeting, except only ſix or ſeven; and then the following Letter was opened and read, overwritten,

James Rex.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"WHereas we have been in-
" form'd that You the Peers
" and Repreſentatives of
" the Shires and Boroughs of that our
" Ancient Kingdom, who are to meet
" together at our good Town of *Edin-*
" *borough*, ſome time in this Inſtant
" *March* by the Uſurp't Authority of
" the Prince of *Orange*, We think fit to
" let you know, That we have at all
" times rely'd upon the Faithfulneſs and
" Affection of You our Ancient People,
" ſo much that in our greateſt Misfor-
" tunes heretofore, we had recourſe to
" your Aſſiſtance, and that with good
" ſucceſs to our Affairs: So now again
" we require of you to ſupport our
" Royal Intereſt, expecting from you

" what becomes Loyal and Faithful Sub-
" jects, Generous and Honeſt Men, that
" will neither ſuffer your ſelves to be
" cajol'd nor frighted into any Action
" misbecoming true-hearted *Scotchmen.*
" And that to ſupport the Honour of
" the Nation, you will contemn the
" baſe Example of Diſloyal Men,
" and Eternize your names by a Loy-
" alty ſutable to the many Profeſſions
" you have made to us; in doing
" whereof you will chooſe the ſafeſt
" part, ſince thereby you will evite the
" danger you muſt needs undergo; the
" Infamy and Diſgrace you muſt bring
" upon your ſelves in this World,
" and the Condemnation due to the
" Rebellious in the Next; and you
" will likewiſe have the Opportunity
" to ſecure to your ſelves and your
" Poſterity the gracious Promiſes which
" we have ſo oft made of ſecuring your
" Religion, Laws, Properties and Rights,
" which we are ſtill reſolved to perform
" as ſoon as it is poſſible for us to meet
" you ſafely in a Parliament of our An-
" cient Kingdom. In the mean time fear
" not to declare for Us your Lawful So-

" veraign,

" veraign, who will not fail on our part
" to give you ſuch ſpeedy and power-
" full Aſſiſtance, as ſhall not only enable
" you to defend your ſelves from any
" Foreign Attempt, but put you in a
" Condition to aſſert our Right againſt
" our Enemies, who have depreſſed
" the ſame by the blackeſt of Uſur-
" pations, the moſt unjuſt, as well
" as moſt unnatural of all Attempts,
" which the Almighty God may for
" a time permit, and let the Wick-
" ed proſper, yet then muſt bring
" Confuſion upon ſuch Workers of Ini-
" quity. We farther let you know,
" that we will pardon all ſuch as ſhall
" return to their Duty, before the laſt
" day of this Month Incluſive; and
" that we will puniſh with the Rigor
" of our Lawes all ſuch as ſhall ſtand
" out in Rebellion againſt Us or our
" Authority. So not doubting that
" you will declare for us, and ſuppreſs
" whatever may oppoſe our Intereſt,
" and that you will ſend ſome of your
" number to us with an Accompt of
" your diligence and the Poſture of our

" Affairs, We bid you Heartily Fare-
" well.

Given on Board the St. Michael, *March the First*, 1689.

By His Majesties Command,
Melfort.

This Letter being directed to Persons at that time sitting, who either lay under the Ignominy of his Attainders, or had else severely otherwise suffered either themselves or their neareſt Relations the dilacerating stripes of his Tyrannical severity could not so soon forget the anguish of their Sufferings as to be sugar'd up into a Reconciliation, by the fair Promises of a Person that had lost the Reputation of being true to his Publick Word. Besides that there was so little Majesty in the Style of the Letter altogether precarious, and answerable to the Lowness of his Condition, only like a plant at the latter end of *Autumn* putting forth some fruitless Buds of vain Assurances: So that as the one altogether slighted it, so those that were most inclin'd to favour it were altogether out of Countenance to see the Vanity

Vanity of ſuch an unſeaſonable Secretary Rhetorick. A Committee therefore was appointed to draw up an Anſwer to the King of *England's* Letter, but no man ſo much as mov'd for an Anſwer to that of King *James*; onely the Man that brought it, beg'd a Paſs to go to him in *Ireland*, where he landed the Twelfth of *March*, at the Port of *Kingſale*; the Meſſenger offering Security not to carry to him any Letters or Papers from any Perſon whatſoever. But neither would that be granted; on the other ſide he was firſt ſecur'd, then enlarged upon Bail, till at length, not thinking him worth the keeping, they diſmiſſed him with a Paſs inſtead of an Anſwer. Nor indeed could King *James* expect better, if he may be thought to hope for better, who had no more ſignificant a Meſſenger to ſend to a Convention of Eſtates of a Kingdom, than ſomething like a Gentleman Uſher to his Queen.

While the Anſwer to His Majeſties Letter was drawing, the Meeting fell upon other Buſineſs, and ordered a Proclamation to be iſſue forth for bring-

ing in the Arrears of the Publick Revenue. The first draught of this Proclamation did not please, purporting, That the Money was to be employ'd *for raising Forces for securing the Protestant Religion*; however after some debate, it was agreed that the Alteration should be made by leaving out the Words, *For Raising Forces*, and so it pass'd.

This Proclamation was the more requisite to be one of their first Considerations, in regard of the great occasion which then they had to secure themselves, and beleaguer the Castle which still held out, to which purpose they were forc'd to make use of the City Train'd Bands, and the Country Militia, which could not well be dismiss'd without pay or a Generous Gratuity.

But then in pursuance of the main Affair which they were upon, of Addressing themselves to the King, they thought it but requisite, as a forerunner of what themselves intended to give their Approbation of the Address and Proceedings of the Nobility and Gentry that had been at *London*, and had there made it their Request to His *Highness*, then

then Prince of *Orange* to take upon him the Adminiſtration of the Government; which was done with that Reſpect which the Occaſion and Quality of the Perſons Merited.

And to ſhew that they were not in the mean time unmindful of the Diſtreſſes of their Neighbors, upon reading ſome Letters from ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen in *Ireland* craving Aſſiſtance of Arms and Ammunition, Four Thouſand Muskets, Two Thouſand Fuzee's, and Six Hundred Barrels of Gunpowder were order'd to be bought and ſent away.

At the ſame time the Meeting was informed that Viſcount *Dundee*, had ſtoln the opportunity of a Conference with the Duke of *Gourdon* at the Poſtern Gate of the Caſtle, notwithſtanding that the Convention had forbid all correſpondence with him under the Penalty of Treaſon; more over that *Dundee* who now came no more to the Convention, was ſeen near the City with about fifty Horſe. This ſomewhat alarumed the Convention, ſo that they immediately ordered him to be ſummoned; but under-

derſtanding that he was Marched *Weſtward* toward *Linlithgow*, which was the Road to *Sterling*, and fearing leaſt he might have ſome deſign to ſurprize that Caſtle, which commands the Paſs of Communication between the Northern and Southern parts of *Scotland* they ordered a Major with fourſcore Horſe to follow him; and the Earl of *Marr*, who was then Governour of *Sterling* Caſtle, was ſent away by their Order to ſecure that Important Garriſon, againſt any Attempt or ſurprize. And well knowing that ſmall ſparks many times kindle violent Conflagrations, therefore that they might be in a Poſture to make oppoſition where ever the flame brake out, they ordered all perſons from ſixteen to ſixty to be in a readineſs to take Arms when the Convention ſhould find it requiſite for the publick ſafety. Several ſuſpected Officers of the *Militia*, were turned out, and others put in their places; and Sir *Patrick Hume*, who was excepted out of the late Kings Indempnity, ordered to command the *Militia* Horſe of his Countrey: And farther, that eight hundred Men ſhould be Levyed and Arm'd under

under the command of the Lord *Leven*; which was no ſooner intimated, but the Men came in within two hours time. Great care was alſo taken for the *Weſtern* Countries that lye next to *Ireland*, where as in all other parts orders were directed for diſ-arming the Papiſts, and ſettling the *Militia* in truſty Hands.

But notwithſtanding all this care and vigilance, and the extraordinary Unity of the generality of the Nation, the adherers to King *James* were not without hopes of having another game to play for their loſt ſtakes. Which made *Dundee* ſtill dance about the Countrey like a Winter Exhalation to intice unwary followers; which made the Duke of *Gourdon*, farther perhaps encouraged by ſome bouncing Promiſes from *Ireland*, to ſend, as he called them his laſt Propoſals, and withall a Monitory Letter to the Convention, minding them to what Honours and Dignities K. *James*'s Predeceſſors had advanced moſt or many of them to; and what marks of Royal Favour and Bounty he had conferred upon them, and which ought not to be forgot for the Errours and Miſcarriages

of

of poor four years Raign; ſo that if they would allow him Liberty to go over into *Ireland*, he would endeavour an Accommodation between King *James* and the Eſtates of the Kingdom, to have Religion, Laws, Liberty and Property reſtored and eſtabliſhed. But both the Admonition of the Duke and his undertaking were rejected with that ſcorn, that they would not ſuffer the Monitory to be entred in their Journals, to ſignifie that they had either received or read it. His demands were, *An Act of Indempnity for all Papiſts and Proteſtants that ſerv'd under him in the Caſtle, and for four or five Prieſts: That he might be ſecured againſt all Strangers or* Cameronians, by which he meant the Rabble, in and about the Town, at his coming out, *and that he might have a Guard of forty Horſes for a ſafe Convoy.*

The Convention, though they ſlighted his Monitories, yet deſirous to have the Caſtle in their own hands, made anſwer to his demands, *That they would give ſecurity to himſelf and others in their lives and fortunes, ſo far as they had acted as Papiſts; and that the Prieſts ſhould have*

Paſſes

Peſſes to depart the Kingdom, upon condition never to return again.

That he ſhould have the Guard and Convoy he demanded till he were over the water to Brunt-Iſland: *And that a like number of Guards ſhould Convoy him from thence homeward, which ſhould be disbanded within twenty four hours after his Arrival, he giving ſecurity to live peaceably, and not to diſturb the Peace of the Kingdom.*

But notwithſtanding he had thus all in a manner granted him that he deſired, yet it ſeems upon certain intelligence of the late Kings Landing in *Ireland*, he thought fit to linger a little longer; and therefore ſent another meſſage ſoon after to the Convention, and the Magiſtrates of *Edinborough*, to acquaint them, that King *James* was arrived in *Ireland*, and therefore he would not ſurrender the Caſtle to the Eſtates, but would ſet up King *James*'s Standard, and give the uſual Volleys of Cannon; which he deſired them not to be afraid of, or offended at: and accordingly he fired all his Cannon without Bullets, though to the great terrour of thoſe that lay under the Mercy of his Bullets.

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The Duke having thus laid aſide all thoughts of ſurrender; the Beſiegers went on with their Approaches, and the beſieged managed their defence the beſt they could; though to give the Duke of *Gourdon* his due, he was ſo ſparing to the City that he did not do the City half the miſchief he might have done; notwithſtanding that the beſiegers threw their Bombs into the Caſtle, which ſtrangely dis-figured and ruined the Buildings within it. Nevertheleſs the Duke made no ſhew of Capitulation ſince his laſt Monitory meſſage of the 23d. of *May* till the 30th. of the ſame Month, at what time he beat a parly, and ſent a Letter to the Lord *Roſs*, deſiring to ſpeak with him about ſome important Affairs which he had to impart to his Lordſhip. With which the Council being acquainted, gave leave to the Lord *Roſs* to meet the Duke upon the Caſtle *Hill*, but would not permit him to venture into the Caſtle; but the D. refuſed to meet him there, alledging, *that he could not come out of the Caſtle to ſpeak or treat with any Perſon.* So that miſſing his deſign, whatever it were, he pretend-

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ed that the old Regiſters were damnify-ed, and therefore deſired they might be removed. But that the Council refuſed, looking upon it as a contrivance to linger away time, to get an opportunity to cover the Bartiſons and Roofs of the Houſes with Earth; beſides that in the removal of the Regiſters, Letters and other things might be conveighed to and from the Duke, advantages which they were reſolved not to allow him. Till at length the Duke finding himſelf ſtraitned on every ſide, and having no hopes of relief, beſides that he deſtruſted the Souldiers in the Garriſon, and ſaw the Trenches of the Beſiegers advanced very near the Walls of the Caſtle, as alſo dreading the Mines which the beſiegers had ſunk under the Works, upon the 13th. of *June* beat a parley, and hung out a White flag; but the Officer who commanded in the Leaguer told him plainly, he would admit of no parley, unleſs it were to ſurrender the Caſtle, in regard he had ſo often deluded them with ſo many frivolous Treaties to no purpoſe. Upon which the Duke declared, that he would ſurrender the Caſtle

Castle upon Honourable Terms; onely he desired to know whither he must Treat with the Officer commanding in the Leaguer, or with his Grace the Lord Commissioner? This point being settled the Duke of *Gourdon* insisted to have an Honourable capitulation; upon which Commissioners were sent up to Treat with him; but while they were debating together with the Duke upon the terms which he propounded, at first very high, and deemed by the Commissioners to be unreasonable, a certain Person ran suddainly into the Castle during the Truce, and delivered several Letters to the Duke, as it was supposed from *Dundee*, or else the late King in *Ireland*. The Commissioners being informed of this Action, require to have the Messenger delivered up to them; in regard that no man ought to have come into the Castle upon such Errands without their consent. This the Duke refused to do; alledging, *That since the Person came to him, he was obliged to protect him.* Upon which the Treaty being broke off, the Garrison fired both with their great and small shot all that night upon the

the City it ſelf, and every other way where they imagined they could do miſcheif: inſomuch that ſeveral perſons were killed, others wounded, and ſome Houſes were much prejudiced by the Cannon.

But the next morning the Duke beat another Parley, and hung out a white Flag, ſo that Commiſſioners were again ſent to Treat with Him; and this Treaty had ſo good an effect, that the Articles for the ſurrender of the Caſtle were agreed, and confirmed by the Privy Council; to the great joy and ſatisfaction of all good and honeſt men, but to the great trouble and grief of the diſaffected party, who truſted much to this ſtrong place, as being thought impregnable.

Articles of Surrender, *June* 13*th.* 1689.

I. *That Lieutenant-Collonel* Windram, *Lieutenant-Governour of the Caſtle, ſhall ſubmit himſelf to King* William's *Pleaſure, his Life being ſecured; And all the reſt of the Gariſon ſhall have their Lives, Liberties, and Fortunes ſecured, and Paſſes granted to thoſe that will take Oaths not to bear Arms againſt the preſent Government.*

II. *The Garison is allowed to march out with their Swords and Baggage, belonging properly to themselves.*

III. *That all the Gentlemen-Volontiers, Servants, and others within the Garison, shall have the same Capitulation with the rest of the Garison.*

IV. *That all manner of Persons shall have the Benefit of the first Article, who have kept Correspondence with the Castle, and who have not been in Arms, and being at present at* Edinburgh, *or in the same County, shall be Indemnified and have the benefit of this Capitulation.*

V. *That sick Souldiers shall have the Liberty to dispose of themselves as they think best, they behaving themselves as becometh.*

VI. *That all the Officers, Gentlemen, Servants and Soldiers, shall have the same benefit which others have, they Living peaceably.*

VII. *A Considerable Post, within the Castle, shall be immediately, how soon security is granted to the Garison for the above-written Articles, put in Possession of those Forces, under the Command of Major-General* Lanier.

After

After theſe Articles were confirmed by the Privy Council, the Gariſon marched to the Hill before the Caſtle; where they laid down their Armes, and delivered up the Keys of the Caſtle, many thouſands of people being got in heaps together to ſignifie their joy in loud acclamations, and prayers for the preſervation and happineſs of King *William* and Queen *Mary*; as being now aſſured to live ſafely and quietly, and enjoy their Religion, Laws, Liberties and Properties during their proſperous Government. At the ſame time Three hundred Souldiers under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel *Mackey* and Major *Somerville* marched in and took poſſeſſion of the Caſtle; which was ſtrangely battered and ruined during the Siege by reaſon of the great Execution that was done by the Bombs. It was ſaid, that there was ſome difference between the Duke of *Gourdon*, the Governour, and Lieutenant Colonel *Windram*, who was Deputy-Governour of the Caſtle; the Duke inclining to have delivered it up before, but *Windram* urging ſtill to hold it out. However at laſt the Duke and

his party in the Garison prevailed, which hastened the surrender. *Windram* in the hurry was endeavouring to have made his escape; but being discovered, was brought back to the Castle, for which he had no small reason to bless his kind Stars for that if he should have fallen into the hands of the Rabble, in all probability they would have torn him to pieces; every body looking upon him as the cause that the Castle held out so long, and of all the mischiefs that hapned during the Seige. It was also reported, that the Duke of *Gourdon* after the surrender of the Castle, solemnly declared, that during the time of the Siege, he never received any Letter from the late King.

During this Blokade and Siege of the Castle, many affairs were transacted and brought to perfection in Order to the settlement of the Government. Among other things, the Convention appointed a Committee to draw up an Answer to the King of *Englands* Letter, which being done, and the draught of it being read and approved of by the House, it was signed by all the Members that were present, except three Bishops, the rest

of

of the Biſhops having before withdrawn themſelves from the Convention. And as for ſome others that were not preſent the Duke of *Queensbury*, the Marquiſs of *Athol*, and the Earl of *Tweddale*, deſired that the Letter might be ſent to their Lodgings to be ſigned, in regard their indiſpoſition of body would not permit them to come to the Houſe.

But though the three Biſhops refuſed to approve of the Letter the day before, yet the next day they agreed that the Lord *Roſs* ſhould be the bearer of it, to preſent it to the King of *England*. At what time the Queſtion being put whi- Sir *Patrick Hume* of *Polwart*, might be admitted a Member of the Houſe notwithſtanding his Attainder, the three Biſhops left the Houſe, ſo that after they had unanimouſly Voted that Sir *Patrick* was duly choſen, and ought to ſit as a Member of the Convention, the Houſe were forced to riſe that Night without prayers. This refuſal of the Biſhops to approve of the Letter occaſion ſome of the Members to call to mind a paſſage, when the Biſhops in the beginning of the Convention, vigorouſly oppoſed the

Convention's approving of the Addreſs of the Nobility and Gentry at *London* to His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*; upon which one of the Members made this Obſervation: *That it was no wonder the Biſhops oppoſed the approving the* London Addreſs, *and refuſed to ſign the Letter to the King of* England, *ſince the Houſe had been ſo unkind as not to approve of the Biſhops famous Addreſs to the late King* James.

The Paper being therefore agreed upon, without their conſent, the Lord *Roſs* was made choice of to deliver to the King. It was called an Anſwer of the Convention of *Scotland*, to the King of *England*'s Letter in theſe Words.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

AS *Religion, Liberty and Law are the deareſt Intereſts of Mankind, ſo the deep ſence of the great hazzards theſe were expoſed to, muſt produce ſutable Returns from this Kingdom to your Majeſty, whom in all ſincerity and gratitude we acknowledge to be under God, our great and ſeaſonable Deliverer. And we heartily congratulate, that as God has honoured your Ma-*

Majeſty to be an Eminent inſtrument for the preſervation of his Truth, ſo he hath rewarded your endeavours with ſucceſs and bleſſed us with deliverance. We do likewiſe acknowledge your Majeſties Goodneſs and care in accepting the Adminiſtration of the Publick Affairs of this Kingdom, and calling the Eſtates; *and we return our moſt dutiful Thanks to your Majeſties Gracious Letter. We intend to take every part of it into our conſideration; and we hope ſhortly by the Bleſſing of God, to fall upon ſuch Reſolutions as may be acceptable to your Majeſty, and may ſecure the Proteſtant Religion, and eſtabliſh the Government, Liberties and Laws of the Kingdom upon ſolid Foundations, moſt agreeable to the intereſt and genius of the Nation.*

As to the Propoſal of the Union, we doubt not but your Majeſty will ſo ſettle that matter, that there may be an equal Meeting and readineſs in the inclination of England. *We hope the perfecting that great work, ſo often attempted in vain, hath been reſerved to your Majeſty. We have hither, and ſhall avoid and lay aſide all Animoſities or Prejudice which may*

diſturb or impede the Unity and Confidence of our Counſels; that as we deſign the publick good, ſo it may be done with the General Concourſe and Approbation of the Nation. In the mean time we humbly intreat the Continuation of your Majeſties Care and Protection to us in all our Concerns, whereof the Kindneſs expreſsed in your Royal Letter gives us full Aſſurance. We do pray the Almighty God who has fitted and raiſed you up to be a Defence to the Proteſtant Religion, always to protect and preſerve your Majeſty. Subſcribed in our Name, the Eſtates of the Kingdom of Scotland *by our Preſident.*

Hamilton.

This Anſwer being thus diſpatched away for *England*, the Convention judging it moſt neceſſary in the firſt place to ſecure the Peace of the Kingdom againſt all attempts of the diſ-affected Party and Favourers of the late Kings Arbitrary deſigns, gave order to Sir *John Hall*, Mr. *George Stirling*, and Mr. *William Hamilton*, or any two of them to ſee the Oath Adminiſtered to ſuch as had any Military office in and about

about *Edinburough*; and to bring in an Accompt of ſuch Arms as were in the ſeveral Garriſons. And whereas ſeveral perſons were ſeen coming Arm'd from the Borders of *England*, therefore the reſpective Magiſtrates and Officers of the *Militia* in the Bordering Counties were ordered to ſeïze ſuch perſons in Arms, until they gave a good accompt of their buſineſs; or if they could give no good accompt of themſelves, that the Magiſtrates or Officers who ſhould ſeize ſuch perſons, ſhould have their Horſes and Arms for their Reward.

At the ſame time alſo they gave their approbation of an Order given by the Earl of *Tweddale* in *January* to *William Drummond* for the delivery of Forty barrels of Powder, to Mr. *Hamilton* Merchant of *London-derry*, for the uſe of the Proteſtants in *Ireland*; and ordered farther that the Preſident ſhould have power to diſpatch ſuch perſons as he ſhould judge neceſſary, either for *Ireland*, or ſuch other places as the Preſent exigency of affairs required. Nor were they leſs vigilant in giving out their Commands for the ſecuring all ſuſpected

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Perſons, and keeping of ſtrong Guards in Sea-port Towns, and at all the Bridges, Ferries and other Paſſes throughout the Kingdom.

With theſe debates fell in at the ſame time, a long conſultation about giving Orders in reference to the *Militia*, which took up ſome time for the naming of Truſty Officers, and appointing places for the Muſters within the ſeveral Counties; and care was taken to provide that the Souldiers at thoſe Muſters ſhould continue ſix dayes together in the exerciſe of their Arms; and after that ſhould be ready to march upon notice given with twenty days Proviſion.

By this the month of *March* drew toward a concluſion, at what time the Preſident moved, that a Committee be named to conſider the State of the Government, and bring in their opinion for the ſettling of it. Which raiſed a debate whither the matter ſhould be firſt treated of in a Committee or not; which was carryed in the Affirmative.

After which the names of the Lords, Knights and Burgeſſes, that were to be of this Committee were agreed upon accord-

cording to the following Liſt of the Nobility.

The Marq. of *Athol*	E. of *Louthian*
E. of *Argyle*	Viſcount *Tarbet*
E. of *Crawford*	Lord *Cardroſs*
E. of *Sutherland*	Lord *Melvin*
Knights, *Blare*	*Dunbar* of *Grange*
Grant	*Orminſton*
Scot of *Hordin*	*Polward*
Pettiver	*Sketmorley* (*Dund.*
Burgeſſes, Sir *John Hall*	Mr. *Fletcher* of
Sir *John Dalrimple*	Mr. *Moore* of *Acre*
Sir *Charles Hacket*	Mr. *Anderſon* of *Glaſgow*
Mr. *William Hamilton*	Mr. *Smith* of *Pearch*

All which perſons were ſelected into this great Committee by the plurality of Fifty Four Voices, more then the fourth part of the Meeting.

When the Preſident moved that this Committee might be named, and eight out of every State were adjudged a competent number, the *Biſhops* of which ſix were then preſent, moved that they might have the Priviledge of a State: but they were anſwered, that that point was

was over-ruled, and they muſt joyn with the Nobility. Then the Queſtion was mov'd, whither every one of theſe three Bodies or *States*, the Nobility, Knights and Burgeſſes ſhould diſtinctly chooſe their eight? but it was carried that every Member of the Houſe ſhould give in a Liſt of twenty four, being eight out of every State under their hands. and that thoſe that had the moſt Voices ſhould be choſen; which fell to be the Lot of the perſons above-named.

Theſe and ſome other like ſtruglings of the *Biſhops* againſt the ſtream, and ſome other diſcontents which the Convention obſerv'd in their behaviour, were highly diſguſted by the generality of Eſtates, inſomuch that although they began to have ſuch a miſtruſt of them, that they made a particular Order, that the *Biſhops* in their Prayers ſhould not mention or inſinuate any thing againſt their Acts or Proceedings.

And this diſguſt againſt the *Biſhops* was heightned by another accident which happened at the ſame time: for that while the Convention was Voting

Major

Major General *Mackay* to be General, the Arch-biſhop of *Glaſgow* deſired, *That all the Biſhops might be excus'd, in regard the Houſe was then upon a Military concern.* Upon which, one of the Members ſtood up and declared, that the *Biſhops* had got a new ſight; but that he had ſeen Military Orders ſigned by the very ſame *Biſhop.* To which when the Archbiſhop replyed, that the Caſe was different, for that then he was Chairman of the Committee, the ſame Member made anſwer, *That he knew no difference in the Caſe, but onely thoſe Orders were then againſt Proteſtant Diſſenters, and the Order in queſtion againſt Papiſts. And this was one reaſon, that they who retain'd a Great Reverence for the Order, yet had no kindneſs for the Perſons who were then of it.*

Upon the 30th. of *March*, the Grand Committee of Twenty four, agreed among themſelves the Throne to be vacant, but came to a Concluſion in nothing elſe. Some there were who ſeem'd to incline not to inſiſt ſo much upon the Head of Deſertion or Abdication, but on that of Male-Adminiſtration. Others there

there were who seem'd desirous that the Crown should not be confirm'd by way of Translation, but by succession to the *Queen* of *England*, and to the King, in the Right of a Husband, only he to have the Administration during life. Others were for conferring the Care with a Union of both Kingdoms. Others were first for settling the Crown, and then for treating of the Union. But notwithstanding this diversity of Opinions, at length, the Earls of *Tweddale* and *Calender*, and Mr. *Hugh Brown* being added to the Committee, they came to an Agreement, and it was referr'd to a Sub-Committee to draw up the Reasons for the Vacancy, which being brought into the Grand Committee, the same were approv'd and pass'd with a *Nemine Contradicente.*

Upon the Fourth of *April* the Reasons for declaring the Throne vacant were read the last time in the House in the following Terms.

1. King *James* the Seventh being a professed Papist, did assume the Regal Power and acted as a King, without ever taking the Oath requir'd by the Law,

Law, whereby every King at his Acceſs to the Government is oblig'd to ſwear to maintain the Proteſtant Religion, and to Rule the People according to the Laudable Lawes.

2. That by the Advice of wicked and evil Counſellors he had invaded the Fundamental Conſtitutions of the Kingdom, and alter'd it from a Legal limited Monarchy, to an Arbitrary Deſpotick Power; and by publick Proclamation had aſſerted an Abſolute power to annul and diſable all the Lawes, and particularly arraigning the Laws that eſtabliſhed the Proteſtant Religion, by erecting publick Schools and Societies of the Jeſuits, and not only allowing Maſs to be publickly ſaid, but by converting Proteſtant Chappels and Churches to Publick Maſs-Houſes, contrary to expreſs Laws againſt ſaying and hearing of Maſs.

3. By diſarming Proteſtants, while in the Interim he employ'd Papiſts in the Places of greateſt Truſt, both Civil and Military; ſuch as Chancellors, Secretaries, Privy Counſellors, Lords of Seſſions; thruſting out Proteſtants to make

room

room for Papiſts; and by entruſting the Forts and Magazines of the King in their Hands.

4. By allowing Popiſh books to be printed and diſperſed by a Gift to a Popiſh Printer to his Majeſties Houſhold and Chappel contrary to the Laws.

5. By taking the Children of Noblemen and Gentlemen, ſending and keeping them abroad to be bred Papiſts, making great Funds and Donations to Popiſh Schools and Colledges abroad, by beſtowing Penſions upon Prieſts, and perverting Proteſtants from their Religion, by offers of places and penſions.

6. By Impoſing Oaths contrary to Law.

7. By giving Gifts and Grants for exacting Money without conſent of Parliament, or Convention of the Eſtates.

8. By Levying and keeping on foot a ſtanding Army in time of Peace, without conſent of Parliament.

9. By employing Officers of the Army, as Judges through the Kingdom, and impoſing them where there were

Heritable

Heritable Offices and Juriſdictions; and by them many of the Lieges were put to death Summarily, without Legal Trial, Jury or Record.

10. By uſing inhuman Tortures, without any Evidence, and in Ordinary Crimes.

11. By impoſing exorbitant Fines, to the value of the Parties Eſtates; in exacting extravagant Bail; and by diſpoſing of Fines and Forfeitures before any Proceſs or Conviction.

12. By cauſing to purſue and forfeit ſeveral perſons upon old and obſolete Laws, upon frivolous and weak pretences, and upon lame and defective probation; particularly the Earl of *Argyle*, to the Scandal and Reproach of the Juſtice of the Nation.

13. By ſubverting the Right of the Royal Burroughs, the third of the *Eſtates* in *Parliament*; impoſing not only the Magiſtrates, but alſo the whole Town-Council and Clerks, contrary to their Liberties and Expreſs Charters, without the pretence either of Sentence Surrender or Conſent: and the Commiſſioners in Parliament being choſen

by these Magistrates and Councils, the King might in effect as well nominate that entire *Estate of Parliament*: and many of the said Magistrates put in by him were avow'd Papists, and the Burroughs forc'd to pay Money for Letters imposing these Illegal Magistrates upon them.

14. By sending Letters to the Chief Courts of Justice, not only ordering the Judges to stop and desist, *sine die*, to determine Causes; but also ordering them and Commanding them how to proceed in Causes depending before them, contrary to the express Laws, and by changing the Nature of the Judges Gifts, *ad vitam aut culpam*, and giving them Commissions *ad bene placitum*, to dispose them to compliance with Arbitrary Courses; and turning them out of their Offices, when they did not comply; and particularly, those who in Parliament opposed the abrogating the Laws made for security of the Protestant Religion.

15. By granting personal Protections of Civil Debts contrary to Law, notwith-

withſtanding the Repreſentation of the Privy Council to the contrary.

The ſaid Reaſons, upon reading, were debated one by one, which being done, the following Declaration, as it was prepar'd and voted by the Grand Committee, was alſo read to this effect.

That the Eſtates *of the Kingdom of* Scotland, *did find and declare, That King* James *the* Seventh, *being a Profeſt Papiſt did aſſume the Royal Power, and acted as King without ever taking the Oath requir'd by Law. And had by the Advice of wicked and evil Counſellors, invaded the Fundamental Conſtitutions of the Kingdom, and alter'd it from a Legal Limited Monarchy to an Abſolute and Deſpotick Power; and had exercis'd the ſame to the ſubverſion of the Proteſtant Religion, and the violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Nation, inverting all the Ends of Government; whereby he had forefaulted the Right of the Crown, and the Throne was become Vacant.*

The foregoing reaſons and this Declaration being thus read and conſider'd

were approved by the whole Convention, except Twelve, of which number ſeven were Biſhops, being all that were preſent.

Which being done, a Vote paſſed that an Act ſhould be brought in by the Committee, for ſettling the Crown upon *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, and to conſider the Terms of the Deſtination of the Heirs to the Crown: as alſo to prepare an inſtrument of Government to be offered with the Crown for ſecuring the people from the Grievances of the laſt Reigns.

When all the buſineſs of the day was over, one of the Biſhops offered to ſay Prayers, according to Cuſtom. Upon which it was moved that King *James* being then no longer King of *Scotland*, that the Biſhop ſhould be admoniſhed not to pray for him at his peril. Which the Biſhop obſerving, to avoid the incurring a penalty, very diſcreetly ſaid only the Lords Prayer; and ſo the Houſe adjourned.

The Convention having made this Progreſs, the Grand Committee for ſettling the Government were ordered to pro-

proceed in perfecting the inſtrument which was ſet on foot for that purpoſe, containing a Claim of the Peoples Rights, and a Repreſentation of ſuch Grievances, as were thought proper to be redreſſed.

In the mean time a Proclamation iſſued forth for the Declaring *William* and *Mary* King and Queen of *England* to be King and Queen of *Scotland*; and accordingly upon the Eleventh of *April*, the ſame day that they were Crowned in *England*, they were Proclaimed at the *Market-Croſs* in *Edinborough*, with all the joy and ſincerity that could be expreſt.

The Proclamation ran in this Form.

Whereas the Eſtates of the Kingdom of Scotland, *by their Act of the Date of theſe Preſents, have Reſolved that* William *and* Mary *King and Queen of* England, France *and* Ireland, *be and be declared King and Queen of* Scotland, *to hold the Crown of Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdom of* Scotland *to them the ſaid King and Queen during their Lives, and the longeſt Liver of them, and that*

the sole and full exercise of the Regal power be only in and exercised by the said King, in the name of the said King and Queen, during their Joynt Lives: As also the Estates having Resolved and Enacted an Instrument of Government, or Claim of Right to be presented with the offer of the Crown, to the said King and Queen, they do Statute and Ordain. That William *and* Mary *King and Queen of* England, France *and* Ireland, *be accordingly forthwith Proclaimed King and Queen of* Scotland, *at the Market Cross of* Edinborough, *by* Lion *King at Arms, or his Deputy, his Bretheren Heralds, Macers, Pursevants, and at the head Burghs of all the Shires, Stewarties, Baillaries and Regalities within the Kingdom, by Messengers at Arms.*

And because the *States* did not think it sufficient to Proclaim *William* and *Mary* King and Queen of *Scotland*, unless the Authority of *James* the seventh were quite abolished in that Kingdom, they put forth another Proclamation against the owning of the late King *J.* withall commanding public Prayers to be

be ſaid for King *William* and Queen *Mary* to this effect.

That the Eſtates of the Kingdom of Scotland *having Proclaimed and* Declared William *and* Mary *King and Queen of* England, France *and* Ireland, *to be King and Queen of* Scotland, *They have thought it alſo fit by publick Proclamation to certifie the Subjects that none did preſume to own or acknowledge the late King* James the ſeventh *for their King, nor obey, accept or aſſiſt any Commiſſions or Orders that might be emitted by him, and that none did preſume upon their higheſt peril, by word, writing, in ſermons, or in any other manner or way to impugn or diſown the Royal Authority of* William *and* Mary, *King and Queen of* Scotland: *But that all the people ſhould render their dutiful obedience to their Majeſties; and that none ſhould preſume to miſconſtrue the Proceedings of the* Eſtates, *or to create jealouſies, or miſapprehenſions of the Actings of the Government, but that all the Miniſters of the Goſpel within the Kingdom ſhould publicly Pray for King* William *and Queen* Mary, *as King and Queen of the Realm. And the Eſtates did farther require the Miniſters*

sters within the City of Edinborough, *to read the Proclamation publickly from their Pulpits, upon the next Sunday being the* 14*th. Instant at the end of their forenoons Sermon. And the Ministers on this side of the river* Tay, *to read the same upon the Sunday after that being the* 21*th. instant and those be North* Tay, *upon the* 28*th. of* April, *under the pain of being deprived and losing their Benefices. Discharging withall the Proclamation of the Council, dated* Septemb. 16*th.* 1686. *to be read any more in Churches. And the Estates did also further prohibit and discharge any injury to be offered by any person whatsoever to any Minister of the Gospel either in Churches or Meeting Houses, who were presently in the Possession and exercise of their ministry there, they behaving themselves as become them, under the Present Government.*

This Proclamation occasioned the Deprivation of several Ministers and the loss of their Livings, for their contempt of the Commanding Authority. And so obstinate they were in their contumacy, that being cited before the Com-

Committees of the Convention, and afterwards before the Privy Council, many of them not onely refuſed to pray for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, but ſome acknowledged, that they had held correſpondence and kept intelligence with *Dundee*. Which diſ-affection of the Miniſters to their preſent Majeſties was more particularly obſerved in the Dioceſs of *Murray*, of which one Dr. *Hay* was Biſhop, a notable ſtickler for the late King *James*, for which he was deprived not only of his *Biſhoprick*, but of his Benefice of *Elgen*. In this *Dioceſs* there were ſome ſo inveterate againſt the Government of the Eſtates, that when the Proclamation of the Convention came to their hands inſtead of reading it they were ſo inſolent as to throw it into the fire; and yet in the foregoing Reigns, none ſo rigorous, none greater perſecutors of thoſe that yielded not implicite obedience to their Impoſitions, even to the ruin of the moſt worthy of their Pariſhioners. And thus among others they ſerved the *Laird* of *Boody*, a Gentleman that never had been at Conventicle in his Life, nor ever abſented himſelf from

from his Parish Church, if in the Country and in health. Yet because his Lady, who had labored long under a lingring disease which had brought her so low that she could not stir abroad, was so unfortunate as not to be able to give her attendance at Divine Service, the Gentleman by the Information and practises of the Neighbouring Clergy was fined in 2 Thousand pound *sterling*, almost to the ruine of his Affairs and Family: and part of the Fine as it was said, bestowed upon the *Scotch Colledge* in *Paris*.

Nor was this dislike of the Proceedings of the Convention confined within the Clergy only; there were other Malecontents that were laying the Foundations of new Commotions, by holding correspondence with the late King in *Ireland*, from whence they were in hopes of great Assistance. These Machinations were in part discovered, by the seizing of one *Brady* and *Grenoch*, near *Glasgow* in his return from *Ireland*. About him were taken several Letters and other Writings; more particularly one Letter from the late King, and another from the E. of *Melfort* to Viscount *Dundee*,

dee, and the E. of *Belcarris*, referring to Letters formerly Written by them, and ſent by one Sir *Kennedy*. The ſubſtance of the Letters were, That the late King had forty Thouſand men in *Ireland*, and that he would ſpeedily be in a condition to ſend them a formidable Aſſiſtance; that in the mean time he could ſpare them five thouſand foot, a hundred Horſe, and a hundred Dragoons, deſiring them withal to ſend an exact accompt of the Countrey, and how the Gentry and people ſtood affected. He alſo farther required them to ſummon together as many of the Biſhops and Burgeſſes as they could, to hold a Convention in his Name. As for *Melfort* he was very crank in the Letters telling his Friends, that he hoped to be merry with them once more in *Scotland*, and to have his loſſes repaired out of the Eſtates of *Forefaulters*; and declared that he would deſtroy all the Members of the *Convention*; but as for the Commonalty, he was reſolved to make them *Gibeonites*, *Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water*, for the *Roman Catholicks* the only *Iſraelites* indeed. Upon reading theſe

these Letters the Lord *Belcarris*, Lord *Lochore*, and Lieutenant Collonel *Balfore* were committed to prison, and others put to find good security.

These fruitless designs and petty strugglings of a gasping Party did but serve to make the Convention more vigilant, and to hasten the settlement of the Kingdom: So that the Instrument, together with the Letters from the Estates to their Majesties, and the Instructions to the Commissioners being by this time all ready, the E. of *Argyle*, Sir *James Montgomery*, and Sir *John Dalrimple*, the Commissioners were sent away Post with a Tender of the Crown to King *William* and Queen *Mary*. The Commissioners being arrived at *London*, upon the Eleventh of *May* met in the Council Chamber at *White-hall*. From whence, being attended by most of the Nobility and Gentry then about the City, they were conducted by Sir *Charles Cottrell*, Master of the *Ceremonies*, to the *Banquetting House*, where their Majesties with a great Attendance of persons of Quality were prepared to receive them, sitting on their Thrones under a Rich Canopy,

and

and the Sword being born before them by the Lord of *Cardroſs*. The Commiſſioners being entered, after the Ceremony of a ſolemn Obeyſance, the Earl of *Argyle*, before he preſented the Letter from the Meeting of the Eſtates, thus delivered himſelf.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty.

IT cannot be unknown in how ſad and deplorable a Condition the Kingdom of Scotland *was not many Months ago. The Liberty and Property of the Subject quite deſtroyed, either upon pretence of Law without any Ground, or by ſuch Laws as were deſigned and calculated for inſlaving us: Our Religion expoſed and laid open to be ruined by the Treachery of our Clergy, as well as by the complyance of our Rulers. And ſo far had their Popiſh and Arbitrary deſigns run us, that we were very nigh paſt hopes of a Recovery, when it pleaſed God to raiſe up your Majeſty to be the Glorious Inſtrument of Retrieving our Religion, Liberty and Property from the very brink of Ruin.*

It is from the Grateful and Dutiful ſence and unexpected delivery, as well

as

as to the respect due to the blood of their ancient Monarchs, that the Estates of Scotland *have Commissionated us, to make an humble tender to your Majesty and your Royal Consort, of that Crown and Kingdom, with the firm perswasion and assurance of this rooted in their hearts. That the care of Religion, Liberty and Property could be no where so well lodged, as in the hands of your Majesties, their great and Glorious deliverer.*

After the Earl of *Argyle* had thus expressed himself, he presented to the King the Letter following, which being delivered back again by His Majesty, was read by Mr. *Eliot*, Secretary to the Commissioner, purporting

THat the settling of the Monarchy *and ancient Government of the Kingdom, admitting no delay, they did upon the Eleventh of* April, *Proclaim His Majesty and His Royal Consort King and Queen of* Scotland *with so much unanimity, that of the whole House there was not one contrary Vote, That they had nominated the Earl of* Argyle, *Sir* James Mont-

Montgomery *of* Skelmorly, *and Sir* John Dalrimple *the younger of* Stair, *in their Name to attend Their Majeſties with the cheerful offer of the Crown, and humbly to preſent the Petition or Claim of Right of the Subjects of the Kingdom: as alſo to repreſent ſome things found grievous to the Nation, which they humbly intreated his Majeſty to remedy by wholeſom Laws in the firſt Parliament. And in Teſtimony of his Majeſties and the Queens Acceptance, they beſought their Majeſties in the preſence of the perſons by them ſent, to ſwear and ſign the Oath at the ſame time preſented, which the Law had appointed to be taken by their Kings and Queens at their Entry to their Government, till ſuch time as the Great Affair ſhould allow that kingdom the happineſs of their preſence in Order to Their Coronation.*

That they were moſt ſenſible of His Majeſties Kindneſs and Fatherly care in both his Kingdoms, in promoting their Union, which they hop'd had been preſerv'd to be accompliſh'd by him; that as both Kingdoms were united in one Head and Soveraign, ſo they might become one

one Body Politick, one Nation to be repreſented in one Parliament. And to teſtifie their Readineſs to comply with the King in that matter, they had nominated Commiſſioners to treat the Terms of one entire and perpetual Union betwixt the two Kingdoms, with reſervation to them of their Church Government, as it ſhould be eſtabliſh'd at the Time of the Union. Which Commiſſioners waited onely for His Majeſties Approbation and Call, to meet and treat with the Commiſſioners to be appointed for *England*, at what time and place His Majeſty ſhould appoint. And that if any difficulty ſhould ariſe upon the Treaty, they did on their part refer the determination thereof to His Majeſty. Moreover that they did aſſure themſelves from His Majeſties Prudence and Goodneſs of a happy concluſion to that Important Affair, ſo that the ſame might be agreed to, and ratified by His Majeſty in the firſt Parliament. That they did render likewiſe to His Majeſty their moſt Dutiful thanks for his gracious Letter brought them by the Lord *Roſs* (a Perſon well affected to his Service,

vice, and for his Princely care in ſending down thoſe Troops, which might in the mean time help to preſerve them; and when the ſeaſon offer'd might be imploy'd toward the Recovery of *Ireland* from that deplorable Condition, and extream danger, to which the Proteſtants were expos'd.

Farther, That as it was the Intereſt of *England* to contribute to ſecure *Scotland* from the Common danger, ſo they ſhould not be wanting on their parts to give their Aſſiſtance for the reducing of *Ireland*; that all Their Majeſties Kingdoms might flouriſh in Peace and Truth under the Auſpicious Influence of their Happy Reigns.

The Letter, of which this was the full ſubſtance being thus read, the Inſtrument of Government or the Claim of Right, together with the Paper of Grievances, which the *Eſtates* deſired might be redreſſed, and which were afterwards added to the Inſtrument, were preſented to the King, and being deliver'd back by his Majeſty were read in Order by the Secretary.

Which Inſtrument of Government imported, I That

That whereas *James* the *Seventh*, being a profeſſed Papiſt, did aſſume the Regal Power, and act as a King, without ever taking the Oath required by Law, whereby every King at his Acceſs to the Government was oblig'd to ſwear to maintain the Proteſtant Religion, and to Rule the People according to the Laudable Laws; and by the Advice of wicked Counſellors did invade the Fundamental Conſtitutions of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and alter'd it from a Legal limited Monarchy, to an Arbitrary and Deſpotick Power; and in a publick Proclamation aſſerted an Abſolute power to annul and diſable all Laws; particularly by arraigning the Laws eſtabliſhing the Proteſtant Religion; and exerted that Power to the ſubverſion of the Proteſtant Religion, and to the Violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom.

By erecting publick Schools and Societies of the Jeſuits, and not only allowing Maſs to be publickly ſaid, but alſo converting Proteſtant Chappels and Churches to Publick Maſs-Houſes, contrary

trary to the expreſs Law against ſaying and hearing of Maſs.

By allowing Popiſh books to be printed and diſpoſed by a Patent to a Popiſh Printer, deſigning him Printer to his Majeſties Houſhold, Colledge and Chappel contrary to Law.

By taking the Children of Proteſtant Noblemen and Gentlemen, ſending them abroad to be bred Papiſts; and beſtowing Penſions on Prieſts to pervert Proteſtants from their Religion, by offers of Places and Preferments.

By diſarming Proteſtants, while at the ſame time he employ'd Papiſts in Places of greateſt Truſt, both Civil and Military, *&c.* and intruſting the Forts and Magazines in their Hands.

By Impoſing Oaths contrary to Law.

By exacting Money without conſent of Parliament, or Convention of Eſtates.

By Levying and keeping up a ſtanding Army in time of Peace, without conſent of Parliament, and maintaining them upon Free Quarter.

By employing the Officers of the Army, as Judges throughout the Kingdom; by whom the Subjects were put to death

without Legal Trial, Jury or Record.

By impoſing Exorbitant Fines to the value of the parties Eſtates, exacting extravagant Bail, and diſpoſing Fines and Forfeitures before any Proceſs or Conviction.

By impriſoning Perſons without expreſſing the Reaſon, and delaying to bring them to Trial.

By cauſing ſeveral perſons to be proſecuted, and their Eſtates to be forfeited upon ſtretches of old and forfeited Laws, upon weak and frivolous pretences, and upon lame and defective Proofs, as particularly the late Earl of *Argyle*, to the Scandal of the Juſtice of the Nation.

By ſubverting the Rights of the Royal Burroughs, the Third Eſtate of Parliament, impoſing upon them not only Magiſtrates, but alſo the whole Town, Council and Clerks, contrary to their Liberties and expreſs Charters without any pretence of Sentence, Surrender or Conſent. So that the Commiſſioners to Parliaments being choſen by the Magiſtrates and Councils, the King might in effect as well nominate that entire Eſtate

of

of Parliament: Beſides that many of the Magiſtrates by him put in, were Papiſts; and the Burroughs were forc'd to pay Money for the Letters impoſing thoſe Illegal Magiſtrates upon them.

By ſending Letters to the Chief Courts of Juſtice not only ordering the Judges to ſtop *ſine die*, but alſo commanding them how to proceed in caſes depending before them, contrary to the expreſs Laws; and by changing the nature of the Judges Patents *ad vitam*, or *Culpam*; into Commiſſion *de bene placito*, to diſpoſe them to a complyance to Arbitrary Courſes, and turning them out of their Offices if they refus'd to comply.

By granting perſonal Protections for Civil Debts contrary to Law.

All which were Miſcarriages of King *James* utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws, Freedoms and Statutes of the Realm of *Scotland*.

Upon which Grounds and Reaſons the Eſtates of the Kingdom of *Scotland* did find and declare, That King *James* the Seventh, being a profeſt *Papiſt*, did aſſume the Regal Power, *&c.* (as at the beginning) whereby he had forfeit-

ed the Right of the Crown and the Throne was become vacant.

Therefore, in regard his Royal Highneſs, then Prince of *Orange*, ſince King of *England*, whom it pleas'd God to make the glorious Inſtrument of delivering theſe Kingdoms from *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*, by advice of ſeveral Lords and Gentlemen of the *Scotch* Nation then at *London*, did call the Eſtates of this Kingdom to meet upon the Fourteenth of *March* laſt, in order to ſuch an Eſtabliſhment, as that their Religion, Laws and Liberties might not again be in danger of being ſubverted. The ſaid Eſtates being at that time aſſembled accordingly in a full and free Repreſentative of the Nation, taking into their moſt ſerious Conſideration, the beſt Means for attaining the Ends aforeſaid, did in the firſt place as their Anceſtors in the like Caſes had uſually done, for the Vindicating and Aſſerting their Ancient Rights and Liberties, declare, That by the Law of *Scotland*, no Papiſt could be King or Queen of the Realm, nor bear any Office whatever therein, nor that any Proteſtant Suc-

Succeſſor could exerciſe the Regal power till he or they had ſworn the Coronation Oath.

That all Proclamations aſſerting an Abſolute Power to nul and diſable Laws, in order to the Erecting Schools and Colledges for Jeſuits; converting Proteſtant Churches and Chappels into Maſs-Houſes, and the allowing Maſs to be ſaid.

That the allowing Popiſh Books to be printed and diſperſed was contrary to Law.

That the taking the Children of Noblemen, Gentlemen and others, and keeping them abroad to be bred Papiſts; the making Funds and Donations to *Popiſh* Schools and Colledges, the beſtowing Penſions on Prieſts, and the ſeducing Proteſtants from their Religion by offers of places and preferments was contrary to Law.

That the diſarming of Proteſtants, and the employing Papiſts in the greateſt places of Truſt both Civil and Military, *&c.* was contrary to the Law.

That the impoſing an Oath without Authority of Parliament, was contrary to Law.

That the raising of Money without consent of Parliament or Convention, was contrary to Law.

That the imploying Officers of the Army as Judges, *&c.* was contrary to Law.

That the Imposing Extraordinary Fines, *&c.* was contrary to Law.

That the Imprisoning of persons without expressing the Reasons, *&c.* was the same.

That the prosecuting and seizing Mens Estates as forfeited upon stretches of old and obsolete Laws, *&c.* was contrary to Law.

That the nominating and Imposing Magistrates, *&c.* upon Borroughs, contrary to their express Charters, was the same.

That the sending Letters to the Courts of Justice ordaining the Judges to desist from determining of Causes, and ordaining them how to proceed in Causes depending before them, *&c.* was contrary to Law.

That the granting of personal protections, *&c.* was the same.

That the forcing the Subjects to depose

poſe againſt themſelves in Capital Cauſes, however the puniſhment were reſtricted, was contrary to Law.

That the uſing Torture without Evidence, or in Ordinary Crimes was contrary to Law.

That the ſending of an Army in a Hoſtile manner into any part of the Kingdom, in time of peace, and exacting Locality and free Quarter was the ſame.

That the charging the Subjects with Law-burroughs at the Kings inſtance, and impoſing Bonds without Authority of Parliament, and the ſuſpending Advocates for not appearing when Bonds were offer'd, was contrary to Law.

That the putting Garriſons into private Mens Houſes in time of Peace without Authority of Parliament was Illegal.

That the Opinions of the Lords of the Seſſions in the two Caſes following were Illegal, *viz.* That the concerting the demand of ſupply for a forefaulted perſon, although not given, was Treaſon. 2. That perſons refuſing to diſcover their private thoughts in Relation to points of Trea-

Treaſon, or other mens Actions, are guilty of Treaſon.

That the fining Husbands for their Wives withdrawing from Church, was Illegal.

That Prelacy and Superiority of any Office in the Church above Presbyters is and has been a great and unſupportable burthen to this Nation, and contrary to the Inclinations of the Generality of the people, ever ſince the Reformation; they having reform'd *Popery* by *Presbytery*, and therefore ought to be aboliſh'd.

That it is the Right and Priviledge of the Subject to proteſt for remedy of Law, to the King and Parliament againſt Sentences pronounc'd by the Lords of the Seſſions, provided the ſame do not ſtop Execution of the ſaid Sentences.

That it is the Right of the Subject to Petition the King, and that all Proſecutions and Impriſonments for ſuch petitioning are and were contrary to Law.

Therefore for the redreſs of all Greivances, and for the amending, ſtrengthening and preſerving the Laws, they claim'd that Parliaments ought to be frequently

quently call'd and allow'd to ſit, and freedom of Speech and Debate allow'd the Members.

And then they farther claim'd and inſiſted upon all and ſundry the premiſes, as their undoubted Rights and Liberties, and that no Declarations or Proceedings to the prejudice of the people in any of the ſaid premiſſes ought in any wiſe to be drawn hereafter in Example; but that all Forfeitures, Fines, Loſs of Offices, Impriſonments, Baniſhments, Proſecutions, Perſecutions and Rigorous Executions be conſider'd and the Parties redreſs'd.

To which demand of their Rights, and redreſs of their Grievances, they took themſelves to be encouraged by the King of *England*'s Declaration for the Kingdom of *Scotland* in *October* laſt, as being the only means for obtaining a full Redreſs and Remedy therein.

Therefore, Foraſmuch as they had an intire Confidence that His Majeſty of *England* would perfect the Deliverance ſo farre advanced by him

him, and would ſtill preſerve them the violation of the Rights which they had aſſerted, and from all other Attempts upon their Religion, Laws and Liberties.

The ſaid Eſtates of the Kingdom of *Scotland* had reſolved, That *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, be declared King and Queen of *Scotland*, to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdom to them the ſaid King and Queen, during their Lives and the longeſt Liver of Them, and that the ſole and full Exerciſe of the Power be onely in, and exercis'd by him the ſaid King, in the Names of the ſaid King and Queen, during their Lives. And after their deceaſe, that the ſaid Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdom be to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Queen. Which failing to the Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body; which alſo failing, to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid *William*, King of *England*.

And then withal they pray'd the ſaid King and Queen to accept to ſame accordingly.

It

It was alſo declar'd by the Inſtrument that the Oath hereafter mention'd ſhould be taken by all Proteſtants, by whom the Oath of Allegiance or any other Oaths and Declarations might be required by Law inſtead of it; and that the Oath of Allegiance, and all other Oaths and Declarations ſhould be abrogated.

The Oath was but ſhort, and conformable to that which was preſcrib'd in *England*.

I A. B *Do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Their Majeſties King* William *and Queen* Mary.

So help me God.

So ſoon as the Secretary had done reading the Inſtrument, an Addreſs was alſo read from the Eſtates of *Scotland*, Humbly deſiring His Majeſty, That for the farther ſettling and ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, the Government, Laws and Liberties of that Kingdom, and redreſſing the Grievances repreſented by them, His Majeſty would be pleas'd to turn their Meeting into a Parliament.

All

All theſe Papers being read in their Order, His Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs himſelf briefly to this effect.

That at his coming from Holland, *he had a particular regard to* Scotland, *and had emitted a Declaration for that* Kingdom, *as well as for* England, *which he would make effectual to them. That he took it very kindly* Scotland *had expreſs'd ſo much Confidence in him, and ſhould teſtifie his ſence of it in every thing that might be for its Intereſt, and would be ready to redreſs all Grievances and prevent the like for the future by good and wholſom Laws.*

The latter part of theſe words are ſomewhat alter'd in another Relation of this Important Ceremony, though much to the ſame effect.

That they ſhould find him Willing to aſſiſt them in every thing that concern'd the Weal of that kingdom; by making what Laws ſhould be neceſſary for the ſecurity of their Religion, Property and Liberty, and to eaſe them of what might be juſtly grievous to them.

When

When the King had made an end of ſpeaking, the Coronation Oath was tender'd to their Majeſties, and diſtinctly pronounc'd word by word, by the Earl of *Argyle*, while their Majeſties repeated the Sentences after him, holding up their Right Hands all the while, according to the Cuſtom of *Scotland*.

We William *and* Mary, *King and Queen of* Scotland, *faithfully promiſe and ſwear by this our Solemn Oath in preſence of the Eternal God, that during the whole Courſe of our Life, we will ſerve the ſame Eternal God to the uttermoſt of our Power, according as he has required in his moſt Holy Word, reveal'd and contain'd in the New and Old Teſtament; and according to the ſame Word ſhall maintain the True Religion of* Chriſt Jeſus, *the Preaching of his Holy Word, and the due and Right Miniſtration of the Sacraments, now receiv'd and preach'd within the Realm of* Scotland; *and ſhall aboliſh and gain-ſtand all falſe Religion contrary to the ſame; and ſhall rule the People committed to our Charge, according to the Will and Command of God, revealed in his aboveſaid Word,*

Word, and according to the Loveable Laws and Constitutions received in this Realm, no ways repugnant to the said Word of the Eternal God; and shall procure to the Utmost of our Power to the Kirk of God, and whole Christian People true and perfit peace in all time coming. That we shall preserve and keep inviolated the Rights and Rents, with all just Priviledges of the Crown of Scotland; *neither shall we transfer nor alienate the same. That we shall forbid and repress in all Estates and degrees, Reif, Oppression and all kind of Wrong. And we shall Command and procure that Justice and Equity in all Judgements be keeped to all persons without exception, as the Lord and Father of all Mercies shall be merciful to Us. And we shall be careful to root out all Hereticks and Enemies to the True Worship of God, that shall be convicted by the True Kirk of God of the aforesaid Crimes, out of our Lands and Empire of* Scotland. *And we faithfully affirm the Things above-written by our Solemn Oath.*

True it is, that the *Estates* of *Scotland* had authorized their Commissioners to re-

repreſent to His Majeſty, in relation to the Clauſe in the Oath, about *the rooting out of Hereticks*, that the ſaid Clauſe did not import the deſtroying of Hereticks; for that by the Law of *Scotland* no man was to be proſecuted for his private Opinion; but that even obſtinate and convicted *Hereticks* were only to be denounc'd or outlaw'd. Which being repreſented to His Majeſty accordingly, when he came to that Clauſe in the Oath, the King declar'd, *That he did not mean by thoſe words, That he was under any Obligation to become a Perſecutor*: To which the Commiſſioners made anſwer, *That neither the meaning of the Oath nor the Law of* Scotland *did import it.* Whereupon the King replied, *That he took the Oath in that ſence*, and called for Witneſſes of his ſo doing the Commiſſioners and others there preſent. After which Their Majeſties concluded the Solemnity by ſigning the Oath which they had taken.

The Names of the Commiſſioners which the *Eſtates* of *Scotland* had made Choice of to treat concerning the Union

between the two Kingdoms desir'd in the Letter presented to the King by the Commissioners that deliver'd the Instrument of Government, and tendred the Crown, and Oath to Their Majesties, (for so far the Estates had already proceeded in order to that great Affair) were,

The Earls of *Argyle.*	Barons, *Skelmorley*
Crawford	*Ormiston*
Lowthian	*Blackbaronny*
Annandale, and	*Racebrigg*
Tweddale	*Polwart*
The Lords, *Ross*	*Grant*
Cardross and	*Rickartown* and
Melvin	*Blaire*

For the Burroughs,

Sir *John Hall*,	Provost *Fletcher*
Sir *J. Dalrimple*	Mr. *William Hamilton*
Sir *Char. Hacket*	Mr. *John Murray*, and
Mr. *Jam. Ogilvie*	Provost *Muire*

It seems that before the Address was resolv'd upon for desiring His Majesty to turn the Meeting of the Estates into a Parlia-

Parliament, there was ſome debate whither the King ſhould be addreſs'd to that purpoſe, or elſe to call a new Parliament. Many reaſons were urg'd on both ſides; but in regard that they who were for the Addreſs deliver'd, prevail'd, the Reaſons on that ſide were onely made publick: By which it was alledg'd, That becauſe that the preſent Meeting of the *Eſtates* being aſſembled in a way wholly extraordinary, for ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and re-eſtabliſhing the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom; and they having declar'd the Throne Vacant, and having alſo lately conferr'd and ſettl'd the Crown upon King *William* and Queen *Mary* according to the Inſtrument made for that effect, and having likewiſe agreed upon the Grievances which they expect to be redreſs'd, they ought to be turn'd into a Parliament for the Reaſons following. Firſt,

Becauſe the turning of the *Meeting* into a Parliament, was abſolutely neceſſary for attaining the Ends for which it was call'd; it being evident, that although the Eſtates had indeed happily laid the Foundations by the ſettlement

they had made, yet both the perfecting the Claim of Right, and the redreſſing the Greivances complain'd of, did indiſpenſably require a Parliament; and by the ſame Argument of Neceſſity, the turning of the ſame Meeting into a Parliament; in regard the perfecting of that begun work was not to be expected from other hands, nor could they in their Circumſtances look for it with any probability. So that unleſs the States would incur the Cenſure, *of beginning to build, but not being able to finiſh*, they could not leave the work unaccompliſh'd.

2. Becauſe their preſent Circumſtances were manifeſtly ſuch, as neither did admit of the delay of calling a new Parliament, nor indeed did allow them to hope that new Parliament would perfect the Work begun; the imminent threatning of an Invaſion from *Ireland* with the Jealouſies and Diſtractions within the Kingdom, being Arguments too palpable to refute the Conceit of calling a new Parliament.

3. Becauſe they had the practiſe of *England* for a good Preſident, and as plain

plain neceſſity and Reaſon had hitherto oblig'd the Convention to tread in their Footſteps; ſo thoſe Motives were at preſent moſt cogent for their continuance.

To this it was objected that the thing could not be done by Law, ſeeing the Eſtates aſſembled in their own Right, from abſolute neceſſity; and having already ſettl'd and ſurrender'd the Government; they were defunct and diſſolv'd; and the King could no more turn the *Meeting* into a Parliament, than he could at another time conſtitute a *meeting* of Men to be a Parliament without a lawful Summons and the Peoples Choice: And moreover, That Commiſſioners for Shires and Burroughs have onely their Commiſſions in the Meeting of the Eſtates and not in a Parliament. And as for the Caſe of *England*, that they had Preſidents, but *Scotland* had none.

To all which it was anſwer'd, to begin with the laſt part firſt, That *Scotland* had *Englands* practiſe for a Preſident, but that *England* it ſelf had no

President, unless that of 1660. the lameest that ever was heard of; for that, there having been a Meeting call'd without the King, and consisting only of a House of Commons, when the King returned he added to it the House of Peers, and turned it into a House of Peers without any Summons or other Formality. And supposing that *England* might now alledge that for a President, yet that Parliament, 1660. had no President at all.

Secondly, That it was true, that the *Estates* by the surrender and settlement were defunct, at least as to that point: Yet what could possibly hinder, why the *Estates* who had made so great a settlement, That for to make all the work effectual, King *William* should presently turn the Meeting into a Parliament: For that certainly if the *Estates* had power (as no doubt they had) to mould and confer the Government, as they had done, they had power to do this also, and indeed that they could not do it without a visible neglect, especially seeing that as yet neither the Instrument nor the Commissioners were dispatched.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Though this ſhould be omitted, yet the ſame reaſon of State, and invincible Neceſſity, the principal ſupport of all their late proceedings, did with the ſame force and Evidence, require that the *Meeting* ſhould be turn'd into a Parliament.

Fourthly, That their could be no defect alledged for the Commiſſions for Shires and Burroughs, but what would more ſtrengthen the Argument againſt what was already done, than againſt what was craved to be done. But that in truth, the Commiſſions were full enough beyond all exception.

Laſtly, There could be no Treaty about the *Union*, without a Commiſſion from King and Parliament: So that unleſs the Treaty were turned into a Parliament, the Treaty muſt for a long time be delay'd and poſtpon'd.

By the event it was evident that theſe Reaſons overcame all Obſtructions in this Affair: for that within a few days after their Majeſties had taken the Coronation Oath, the King declared his pleaſure for turning the Meeting of *Eſtates* into a Parliament, and having no-

minated the Duke of *Hamilton* his Commissioner, upon the last day of *May* sign'd his Commission.

And in regard that upon Their Majesties Acceptance of the Crown, all Commissions, Gifts and other Writs superib'd by the King were of necessity to be docketed and countersigned by the Secretary of State, the King made choice of the Lord *Melvil* for that Office, as being a Person that could never be induced to act in the former Raigns. And in regard it was as necessary for him to have an Advocate, he named Sir *John Dalrimple*, one of three Commissioners for offer of the Crown, to that Employment.

Moreover becaufe as King of *Scotland*, it was no less requisite for him to have a standing Privy Council, His Majesty made choice of the following Persons to act in that High Station.

Prince

Prince G. of *Denm.*	Earl of *Dundonnald*
D. of *Hamilton*	E. of *Kintore*
Marq. of *Douglaſs*	Lord *Yeaſters*
Marq. of *Athol*	L. *Melvil*
Earl of *Drumlanrigg*	L. *Roſs*
E. of *Argyle*	L. *Cardroſs*
E. of *Crawford*	L. *Carmichel*
E. of *Arrol*	L. *Ruthen*
E. of *Marſhal*	The Maſt. of *Forbes*
E. of *Sutherland*	The Maſt. of *Melvil*
E. of *Glencarn*	Sir *James Dalrimple* of *Staire*
E. of *Eglington*	Sir *John Dalrimple*
E. of *Caſſels*	Sir *John Melland*
E. of *Lowthian*	Sir *Hugh Campbil* of *Kaddal*
E. of *Annandale*	*Skelmorley*
E. of *Tweddale*	*Polwart*
E. of *Leven*	Laird of *Grant*

The Privy Council thus choſen made it their firſt buſineſs to take care for the preſervation of the Kingdom; for the diſturbance of which they had Intimation of ſeveral Machinations and Conſpiracies. Inſomuch that about the beginning of *June* the Lord *Tarbot*'s Son was

was seiz'd, the Lord *Levar*, and the Lord *Dunmore* committed to Custody, with some Ladies also of Quality. But while the Privy Council were thus prying into the secrets of these dark designs, not being able to make any perfect discovery, fifteen Men and two Women issued out of the Castle of *Edinborough*, at that time not surrendred, the Men having their Muskets Cockt and well charg'd with a brace of Bullets. But they were all taken by the Guards that blockt up the Castle, except one Woman, that escap'd through the *Noreloch*, and brought to the Duke of *Hamilton*. About the Woman there was taken a *Pacquet* of Letters, with many Keys, and particularly the Keys of the outer Gate of the Castle, and the Key of the Postern Gate. Soon after the Woman that made her escape was also taken with a great many more Letters. This seasonable discovery was of great Importance. For thereby the Council came to understand who they were that were most deeply concern'd in the designs on foot for overturning the Government, and the Methods and Instruments they made use of to bring

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it to paſs. Among the reſt it was found out that many belonging to the Law were concerned and ſeveral of the Miniſters that refuſed to pray for the King and the Queen. Among the Ladies, the Counteſs Dowager of *Arrol* was ſeized and brought up a Priſoner to *Edinborough*, and committed upon this occaſion. A certain Meſſenger going in diſguiſe like a Beggar to Viſcount *Stormont*'s Houſe, with a bag of Meal upon his Shoulders, after he had paſſed ſeveral of the Centinels, was at laſt ſtopped by one, who putting his hand into the Bag among the Meal, found ſeveral Letters, and the ſum of fifteen pound *Sterling* in Gold. Thoſe Letters diſcovered the Correſpondent, and her Orders for the diſtribution of the Gold among *Dundee*'s Officers: So that the Lady and the Gold were ſent up to the Council, who committed the Counteſs to priſon, and ordered the Gold to be employed for the Service of King *William*.

In the midſt of theſe Tranſactions of the Council, upon the 5th. of *June*, the Duke of *Hamilton* acquainted the *States* with

with his having a Commiſſion ſent him from the King, to repreſent His Majeſties perſon in the firſt Seſſions of the Approaching Parliament, and in reference to that particular briefly thus delivered himſelf.

That His Majeſty had been pleaſed to ſend him a Commiſſion to repreſent his Royal Perſon in the firſt Seſſion; which he acknowledged to be an Honour far above what he deſerved, eſpecially at ſuch a time when the Importance and Condition of His Majeſties Affairs in the Kingdom of Scotland *required the Greateſt Truſt from his Majeſties, and the greateſt Faithfulneſs and Ability in his Commiſſioner, which were otherwiſe neceſſary in ſo high a Station. And that although the ſhort advertiſement of his Majeſties Pleaſure therein, might give him ſome difficulty in diſcharging the ſeveral duties incumbent on a perſon in that High Character; yet ſuch was the Zeal he had for His Majeſties Service, and the Good of his Country, that he reſolved to give all ready and chearful Obedience to His Majeſties Commands, and to omit nothing in his Power that might advance*

His

His Honour and Intereſt, or contribute to the Peace and Security of the Nation. That he had received His Majeſties Inſtructions for turning the Meeting into a Parliament, and then to adjourn the Parliament to the ſeventeenth of June, *and after that to conſent to the enacting of ſuch Laws as might not onely redreſs the particular Articles of the Grievances, but to any other Acts, which they ſhould adviſe for ſecuring the Religion, Peace, and Happineſs of the Nation.*

The Duke having thus delivered himſelf, the Kings Commiſſion was read, together with the Letter from His Majeſty, declaring His pleaſure to turn them into a Parliament: Which being done, the Commiſſioner acquainted the Eſtates with the Kings farther pleaſure, that the Earl of *Crawford* ſhould preſide in the enſuing Seſſion of his firſt Parliament. Upon which, the Earl came from the Lords Bench to the Preſidents Seat before the Throne, and made a Speech to the Eſtates, and then moved that the Act for turning the Meeting into a Parliament might be forthwith drawn. Upon

on which the Commiſſioner named the Earl of *Lowthian*, Viſcount *Torbat*, the Lord of *Ormiſton*, Sir *Patrick Hume* of *Polwart*, Mr. *William Hamilton*, and *David Spence*, to be of a Committee for drawing up the Act; who thereupon preſently withdrawing into the Inner Houſe, after a little time returned with the Act drawn up accordingly; which being read and debated, was without delay both voted and approved, as follows.

The King and Queens Majeſties with Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of this Kingdom at preſent aſſembled, Enact and Declare, That the three Eſtates now met together the Fifth of June, 1689. *Conſiſting of the Noblemen, Barons and Burgeſſes, are a Lawful and Free Parliament, and are hereby declared, enacted and adjudged to be ſuch, and to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, notwithſtanding the want of any new Writs or Proclamation for calling the ſame or the want of any other Solemnity. And that all Acts and Statutes to be paſſed therein ſhall be received, acknowledged and obeyed by the Subjects as Acts of Parliament and Laws of this Kingdom.*

dom. And it is hereby declared, That it ſhall be High Treaſon for any Perſons to diſown, quarrel or impugn the Dignity *and* Authority *of this* Parliament, *upon any pretence whatever.*

This Act being thus paſſed, and at the ſame time touch'd with the Scepter, the Preſident, by Command of the High Commiſſioner adjourned the Parliament to the Seventeenth of *June*, being Twelve dayes.

Upon the Seventeenth of *June* the Parliament met, at what time the Commiſſioner having ordered the Honours to be ſent for from the Caſtle, Knighted Mr. *William Hamilton* Advocate, and a Member of the Parliament.

After which the Commiſſioner acquainted the Parliament, That he had Inſtructions from their Majeſties, about redreſſing the Greivance of the Lords of the Articles, as formerly conſtituted; and that their Majeſties had ordered him to condeſcend to the paſſing an Act for chuſing Eight out of every Eſtate, Lords, Barons and Burgeſſes, which with the Officers of State ſhould

pre-

prepare Things for the Parliament. And that it ſhould be always in the Power of the Parliament, even of thoſe things which the Committee ſhould report, if they ſhould think fit ſo to do.

Thereupon an Act being drawn to that purpoſe, it was preſented by the Commiſſioner to the Earl of *Cranford*, Preſident of the Parliament; who before he gave it to the Clerks deliver'd himſelf to this Effect.

That in regard they were now in another Station than they were formerly, that is to ſay, the Supreme Court of the Kingdom, and ſo happy in a Prince who preferr'd the juſt Rights and Intereſts of his people to his own Prerogative, and who crav'd nothing of them but what would make them happy, That they ſhould lay aſide all Animoſities and private differencies, and make the Publick Good the only motive and end of their Actings; which Things as they were always neceſſary, ſo eſpecially at that Juncture, when they had Religion, the Government of the Church, and the Juſt Rights of the Subject to Eſtabliſh, and Grievances to Redreſs: That Chriſtianity

taught

taught Verity, the King crav'd, and the preſent Juncture made it indiſpenſably neceſſary, and Gods bleſſing always attended it. That the King had put it fully into their power to make ſuch Laws as might ſecure to them their Religion and Properties; wherein if they failed it would be their own fault; that the Eyes of their Enemies were upon them, waiting for their halting; and that nothing could encourage or ſtrengthen them more then Animoſities and Diviſions among themſelves.

The Preſident having thus ſpoken delivered in the Act to be Read. But then it was mov'd by the Lord *Roſs*, that before they went about to conſider or Vote any Act, that they ſhould all Swear and Subſcribe the Oath of Allegiance, and that an Act ſhould be made to that Intent. Which motion being approv'd, the Lord *Roſs* gave in the following draught of an Act in purſuance of what he had mov'd.

That the Eſtate of Parliament conſidering that Their Majeſties had accepted the tender of the Crown of this Realm made to them, and had taken the Oath appointed to be taken by all Kings and

Queens of this Kingdom; therefore They with the consent of Their Majesties did Declare, Recognize and Assert Their Royal Authority and Right thereto. And Ordered all the Members and Clerks of Parliament, and all other Persons that at present are in, or shall happen to be called hereafter to any place of publick Trust Civil and Military to Swear and Subscribe the Oath hereto subjoyned. And they hereby discharge and annul all former Acts of Parliament appointing any other Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, Declarations, Tests, or Other publick Oaths whatever, to be taken by them henceforward, so as they appoint the same to be taken, except the Oath, *de Fideli Administratione.*

To which the Oath subjoyned was this,

I A. B. *Do Solemnly Swear in the Presence of God, That I shall bear Faith and True Allegiance to King* William *and Queen* Mary.

So help me God.

This

This Act passed *Nemine Contradicente*, only that the Earl of *Kincairden* withdrew; so that being thus passed and touched with the Scepter, all the Members that were present took the Oath with uplifted hands; and then the President administred it to the Clerks; and the next day they all subscribed it.

It was at the same time mov'd by the Earl of *Cassils*, that all the Clergy should take the same Oath; but that was wav'd, till it were farther considered what other persons, or whither all in the Kingdom should take the same; and so that debate being laid aside, they all took the other Oath *de Fideli Administratione.*

The next day, being the eighteenth of *June*, the whole House subscribed the Oath; and such of the Members who were absent the day before, both swore and subscribed it also. Which done they proceeded to Read the Act for redressing the Grievance of the Lords of the Articles, which appointed a constant Committee of Eight Persons out of every *Estate*, with the Officers of state, to be in place of the Lords of the Articles.

But this first draught of the Act did no way please the Generality of the Parliament; insomuch that upon the 25th. of *June*, the draught of the Act was again presented, and read with an Amendment, that the Members of the Committees should be chosen by the Respective Estates; the *Noblemen* out of the *Nobility*; the *Barons* from among the *Barons*; and the *Burgesses* by the *Burgess Estate*. Which being agreed to, they came to a new debate, *Whither the Officers of State should be supernumerary in those Committees?* and after much arguing the Question being put to the Vote it was carryed in the Negative; and a Clause ordered to be added to the Act; Declaring, *That the Officers of State were not to be Members of the Committees, unless they should be chosen.* With which addition, the Act was again Read, Voted and Approved, in the following terms.

Forasmuch as the Meeting *of the Estates of this Kingdom did by their Vote of the Seventh of* April *last, represent among other Grievances, that the Committee of Parliament, called the* Articles, *was and*

is

is a great Grievance to the Nation, and that there ought to be no Committees of Parliament, but such as are freely chosen by the Estates to prepare motions and overtures that are first tabled in the House. Therefore Their Majesties with the Advise and Consent of the Estates in Parliament do Enact and Declare, That it is the undoubted Priviledge of the three Estates in Parliament to nominate and appoint Committees of Parliament of what number of Members they please, being equal of every Estate, and chosen by the respective Estates; viz. The Noblemen by the Estate of the Noblemen; the Barons by the Estate of the Barons; and the Burghers by the Estate of the Buroughs, for preparing motions and Overtures that are first made in the House; or that the House may treat, Vote and Conclude upon matters brought in plain Parliament, without remitting them to any Committee if they think fit: Or that the House may appoint plurality of Committees for Motions and Overtures that need to be prepared or digested for them. Declaring hereby, That no Officers of State are to be Members except they be chosen. And hereby rescinding the first Act of the third

Seſſion of the firſt Parliament of King Charles the ſecond, *and all other Lawes and Cuſtoms eſtabliſhing the manner of Election and Power of any Committees of Parliament, ſo far as they are not conformable to this Act.*

But when this Act was offered to be touched by the Scepter, the High Commiſſioner ſignified to the Houſe that their Vote not being in the terms of the Inſtrument which he had received from the King, he could not give the Royal Aſſent thereto, until he had acquainted His Majeſty.

For the firſt Inſtructions to the High Commiſſioner were in theſe words.

You are to paſs an Act for regulating the Articles to conſiſt of twenty four perſons, beſides the Officers of State, whereof Eight are to be choſen by the Noblemen out of their Eſtate, Eight by the Barons, and Eight by the Burroughs out of their Eſtates.

But this Conceſſion was not thought ſufficient, and it ſo much the more diſpleaſed, becauſe it was looked upon as a delay, to the ſatisfying the People in the firſt and moſt important Grievance, for

for the redreſs of which they had ſo ſolemnly ſtipulated with His Majeſty. It was urged that by the ancient Records of ſeveral Parliaments it appeared, that the Officers of State were ſo far from being ſupernumerary in the Committees of the Articles, that they were not ſo much as Elected into that truſt, nor had any room allowed them there: though it appeared by the ſame Records, that there were Members choſen by and out of the reſpective Eſtates, ſometimes in larger, ſometimes in leſſer numbers to conſtitute ſuch Eſtates: And although after the year 1567. Some of the Officers of State were now & then by reaſon of their great Abilities, thought fit to be choſen among others for Lords of the *Articles*, yet they were not Elected into thoſe Committees by vertue of their Offices, much leſs that they ſate there as perſons ſupernumerary to thoſe that were choſen. Beſides that in the 37 Act, in the Eleventh year of *James* the ſixth, where proviſion was made for the number of thoſe that were to conſtitute this Committee, it was only Enacted, that the number of the Lords of the *Articles*

ſhould equal in each Eſtate, and that the feweſt out of each Eſtate ſhould be ſix, and the greateſt number not above Ten. This was the ſtate of the Court of Articles, as being conſtituted at firſt for the eaſe of the Parliament, in the diſpatch of buſineſs, till through the Uſurpations of the Kings of *Scotland*, eſpecially after their ſucceſſion to the Crown of *England*, and the removal of their Royal Reſidence thither, and through the officiouſneſs of publick Miniſters to the Prince, and their Treachery to their Countrey, it grew up at length to that exorbitancy, that it became not only burthenſom but intollerable. For by reaſon of the Parliaments coming at laſt to commit the inſpection into all affairs, and preparing all remedies for Greivances into the hands of a few, and thoſe unchangeable during a whole Seſſion, the late Monarchs of *Scotland*, obtained ſuch an opportunity to incroach upon the Juriſdiction of Parliaments and the Liberties of the People, that they ſoon improved it to the eluding all the good that the Kingdom was to expect from Parliaments, and making thoſe that were

were deſign'd to be the means of the peoples ſafety, the inſtruments of their ruin. For the accompliſhment of which and the more eaſie rendring the Lords of the *Articles* Vaſſals to the Monarchs will, and tools for executing his pleaſure, they firſt prevailed to have the Officers of State admitted into this Committees as ſupernumerary, without being nominated and elected by the Eſtates in Parliament, as having a right to ſit there by vertue of their employments. For King *James* the *Sixth*, being by the Adulation of the Engliſh brought over intirely to their intereſt, as well as to their Opinions, and having a mind to obtrude upon the Church of *Scotland* the *Engliſh* Ceremonies, in order to the more eaſie effecting it, ſo wrought with the Parliament in the year 1617. part by fair, and part by fowl means, that he brought them to allow the Officers of ſtate to ſit as ſupernumeraries without being choſen into the Committee. And by that means he forc'd thoſe Innovations commonly known by the name of the five Articles of *Pearth*, upon the Church of *Scotland*, having

having by thoſe Supernumerary Officers, not only ſo moulded the Committee of *Articles*, as to paſs and preſent them, but thereby laid the Foundation of their being enacted in the Houſe.

King *Charles* the Firſt, quite overthrew the antient Method of Elections of that Committee. For whereas by ancient Law and Cuſtom, the Lords were to Elect the Lords, the Barons to chuſe Barons, and the Burghers the Burghers, he in his Parliament, 1633. aſſumed a power to himſelf, with a right of conſigning it over to his Commiſſioner, to chooſe eight Biſhops, whom he empowred to chooſe eight Noblemen, reſtraining to the ſaid Eight Noblemen and Biſhops the power of chooſing eight Barons and as many Burghers, which together with the Officers of State as Supernumeraries were to be the ſole Lords of the *Articles*, excluſive of all others; and in theſe was veſted the ſole Right and Liberty of bringing in all Motions and Overtures for redreſſing of Wrongs, and of propoſing means and expedients for the relief and benefit of the Subject. Neither was it by the practice of the late Raigns lawful

lawful for any Members that were not of that packt Cabal, to make the leaſt propoſal or Motion for the repealing of an ill Law, or the enacting of a good one.

For this Reaſon therefore it was that the Convention repreſented to the King this Committee of Articles ſo great a Grievance to the Nation of *Scotland*, and that they inſiſted ſo earneſtly for ejecting the Supernumerary Officers of State out of it, unleſs legally and fairly Choſen. And ſome there were who urg'd that the very contending for the Officers of State to ſit as Supernumeraries in their Committees, without being elected into them by the Eſtates in Parliament was both an Aſperſion upon the Wiſdom of the Parliament, as if they knew not how to pay the reſpect & reverence due to thoſe Officers, till compell'd to it, and a Reflection upon their Loyalty, as if no perſon could be tender of His Majeſties Intereſt among the Committees of Parliament, unleſs under the Influence of Honours and Emoluments.

The Parliament therefore having heard the Commiſſioners plea for not paſſing the Act with their Amendments, ordered

ordered their Reasons for the passing it in that Manner to be put in Writing, and the draught of a Letter to be sent to His Majesty together with their Reasons, to be prepar'd and brought into the House by the Committee for Redress of Grievances, which being done accordingly both the one and the other were read and approved with some little alterations, and so dispatch'd away for *England.*

His Majesty having received the Letter, and weigh'd the Reasons, was pleased to give new Orders to his *Commissioner.* So that upon the Ninth of *July* his *Grace* gave into the House a Letter to the Parliament, with the draught of an Act for regulating the *Articles* in the terms of his Instructions in reference to that Grievance, by which he was impowred to increase the number from Eight to Eleven out of every *Estate*, besides the Supernumerary Officers of State; and allowing the Parliament to Elect them every Month, or oftner as they thought fit; and to consider of any Matter in Parliament tho' rejected in the *Articles*: as deeming that since

ſince the Committee was now no more a conſtant Committee, he had ſecur'd the Parliament from believing they could be packt or taken off by the Court; and that the number being increaſed, from twenty four to thirty three, he had removed all fears that eight Men could over-rule three and thirty. But the Parliament adherred to their firſt draught; and therefore falling into the debate of the laſt draught given in by the Committee, they read their own and that together, and ſtated the differences between both. But could come to no reſolution that day.

The next day being the 10th. of *July*, the Commiſſioner, hoping to put them off from the further purſuit of this Affair, moved, that the ſettling Church Government, and the Forfeitures might be taken into Conſideration; but againſt that ſome of the Members preſently moved, That the Affair of the Committees might be firſt adjuſted; upon which a debate aroſe which continued for ſome time. For by this ſome jealouſies aroſe in the Houſe, as if the Commiſſioners had not gone according to their

their Inſtructions in the delivery of the Inſtrument of Government to the King. Which cauſed the Earl of *Argyle* to make a requeſt to the Houſe, That in regard he had been a Commiſſioner to make the Offer of the Crown to their Majeſties, and had accordingly acquitted himſelf of his Commiſſion, but was then commanded into the Service of Their Majeſties againſt the Rebels, and knew not when he ſhould return, therefore that the Parliament would declare their Approbation of what he had done in the Execution of his Commiſſion. But then it was moved, that before any ſuch Approbation, a paper might be read, containing certain Interrogatories to be put to the Commiſſioners who were ſent with the Tender of the Crown. Upon which it was ordered, That the Inſtructions given in to thoſe Commiſſioners ſhould be interrogated upon the Parliaments Inſtructions, or upon the Interrogatories then given in. But before the point could be determined, the High Commiſſioner ordered an Adjournment till the next day. In the Interim a great Diſcovery was made publick of a dange-

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rous Conſpiracy diſclos'd in a Letter bearing date the Sixth of *July*, and directed to the High Commiſſioner, from one that ſubſcribed his name in Characters purporting.

That the ſame Night about Six of the Clock, he was inform'd of certain ill inclined Perſons, who aſſuredly deſigned ſome wicked Enterprize, what it was he knew not; but that the particular Perſons of which he had undoubted Intimation were *Winſter*, *Scot*, *Dunbar* at *Leith*, *Innes*, one *Telſter*, one *Wrywhart*, with many others, as by a ſubſcribed Paper which ſome of them carried about them would appear. That there was one Colonel *Wilſon*, *Butler*, and *Dunbar*, with ſome other *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Officers lurking in *Edinborough* in *Black frier Wine*, as alſo Captain *Dowglaſs*, *Kelheads* Brother, *Lees Pringle*, and ſeveral others of which he was ſurely informed. With which he thought it his duty in Conſcience to acquaint his Grace. That they intended to put their deſign in Execution within a day or two at fartheſt. He deſired his Grace not to deſpiſe his Advertiſement, aſſuring him

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it was no story, as if neglected would be too sadly experienced. That he was almost engaged himself, by which means he came to understand the Truth, and left the whole to the Care of his Grace's wise Determination.

Upon this Letter and Information, were apprehended and Imprisoned.

The Duke of *Gourdon*
The Earl of *Hume*
Lord *Oxenford*
Lieutenant Colonel *Middleton*
Lieutenant Colonel *Wilson*
Captain *Dowglass*
Captain *James Vawchap*
Captain *Dunbar*
Captain *Butler*
Laird of *Larg*
Gourdon the younger of *Auchentrat*
Mr. *Forrester* and Mr. *Mill*, Ministers.

With several others Officers, Souldiers, and Tradesmen of lesser note, to the number of Eight and Thirty in all. It was given out at first that their design was to have seiz'd the Commissioner and

and Members of Parliament, and to have ſet the City on Fire: but by their Examinations and Confeſſions it did not appear that they had any farther deſign then to have entered into an Aſſociation to go and joyn with *Dundee*. But let their deſign be what it would, the detection was conſiderable, whereby ſo many deſperate people were ſecured from doing miſchief, and the enemy diſappointed of their ſuccour. Nor is it to be wondered that ſuch dark contrivances ſhould be ſo many times as they are, ſo ſtrangely diſcovered, ſeeing there is a fate hangs over the Head of all thoſe that conſpire againſt Lawful and Juſt Authority.

This ſhort Commotion being over, the Parliament met the next day being the Eleventh of *July*, at what time His Majeſties Commiſſioner moved again, *That Church Government might be taken into Conſideration.* To which ſome of the Members reply'd, *That the State of the Nation was firſt to be ſettled, as being that which would be a means to ſettle the other.* And ſo they entered again upon the Officers of State, whither to be of

the Committee or No? which debate continued long, but before it came to a reſult, the Earl of *Argyle* mov'd again for an Act of Exoneration of His Commiſſion: adding withall, that he was willing to undergo the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny and examination that could be made. Upon which it was urged by a Noble Member of the Houſe, That if ſuch an Exoneration were deſired by the perſons concerned in that affair, he might have the Liberty to propoſe ſome Interrogatories to the Commiſſioners before the Act of Exoneration paſt. Upon that Motion His *Grace* deſired firſt to ſee the Interrogatories, and that the Inſtructions which were given the Commiſſioners might be Read. Which being agreed to, His *Grace* made another Motion, That they might be interrogated upon their inſtructions and no farther. But then it was urg'd by ſome of the Houſe that the interrogatories might be read; which was granted. Upon which his *Grace* made a third Motion, that they might be asked whether they had delivered the claim or Petition of Right, and other Papers in the ſame order and

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method which the Eſtates had appointed? To that the Earl of *Argyle* anſwered, that the Exoneration which he deſired was only for himſelf; and that he was willing to anſwer any proper interrogatories that could be made to him on that head.

But then it was, that the Kings Advocate apprehending that the Motion aimed at him, offered to acquit and clear himſelf of any thing that might be charged upon him, as if he had not acted according to his Inſtructions, and Commiſsion given them by the Eſtates. Others inſiſted, that he might be interrogated upon the Inſtructions given to the Commiſsoners. To which the Advocate made Anſwer, That he had no reaſon to decline being interrogated upon thoſe Inſtructions; in regard that the Commiſsion granted to them being their Warrant, if he had acted according to that, he had ſufficiently diſcharged himſelf of the Truſt, by that Commiſsion repoſed in him. But the debate continued ſo long upon this point, that the farther diſpute of it was adjourned till the next day.

Upon the twelfth of *July* the Earl of *Argyle* mov'd again that he might have his Exoneration concerning his faithful diſcharge of his Commiſsion. Upon which it being urg'd, that the interrogatories, that had been given in the laſt day to be put to the Commiſsioners from the Convention might be Read, in regard it was alledged, that ſome of them had adviſed the preſenting the Grievances after their Majeſties had taken the Oath, contrary to the order of the Eſtates. But then the Commiſsioner put in again, and renewed his Motion to the Houſe for taking the buſineſs of the Church Government into their conſideration, precedent to any other matter, as His Majeſty had been pleaſed to ſignifie to them in his Gracious Letter. On the other ſide, the Earl of *Argyle* inſiſted that his Exoneration might take place, in regard it had been firſt brought before the Houſe, and conſequently ought to be firſt diſpatched. This point was inſiſted upon and argued by ſeveral Members; and at length the queſtion being put, Whether Church Government or the faithfulneſs and diligence of the

the Commiſsioners ſhould be firſt conſidered? It was carryed by the plurality of Voices, that the Houſe ſhould firſt proceed to conſider of the Latter.

It was then mov'd, that the three Commiſsioners ſhould withdraw out of the Houſe, and each of them ſhould be called in, and examined ſeparately upon the diſcharge of their truſt, which was agreed to; and after much debate upon the method and manner of examining them, the Inſtructions were ordered to be read again, together with the Act of the late Convention, empowring them to tender the Crown. Which being done the debate was reſum'd; at what time it was urged in behalf of the Lord *Advocate*, that the Commiſsion to the three did bear, That they ſhould deliver the *Petition of Right, and ſee the Oath taken, and declare the Grievances*; which imply'd the Order and Method which the *Advocate* had adviſed them to follow.

To which it was anſwered on the other ſide, that the Inſtructions directed them to deliver both the Petition of Right and the Grievances before the Oath. But after much debate before

they came to any reſolution upon the matter, the Commiſſioner ordered the Houſe to be adjourned till the 17th. of *July*, nor was any more done in this affair, that we find during this Seſſions.

For the next day the Earl of *Argyle*, having obtained his Commiſſion for Fire and Sword againſt all that adher'd to *Dundee*, or would not joyn with him in the common defence of the Country, to ſecure it from the irruptions of *Dundee*, began his journey Weſtward; carrying along with him ſome Troops of Horſe and ſeveral Detachments to joyn his own men and Followers, with ſeveral others in that Countrey which were in a readineſs to come into him upon his appearing in thoſe parts, to ſecure the Weſtern Coaſts, in caſe of any invaſion from *Ireland*, or any other Inſurrections or Commotions on that ſide the Countrey.

Having therefore thus proſecuted in a continued ſeries this ſame ſtiffly conteſted buſineſs of the Committees as far as it would go, we muſt now return back for accompt of ſeveral other tranſ-

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actions both before as well as during this contention and after it was over.

Before there was nothing elſe done, but after the Parliament had ſent away their Reaſons and their Letter in reference to the buſineſs of ſupernumerary Officers, the draught of an Act was given into the Houſe and read, that no perſons who were imployed in the late Government and were grievous to the Nation, or had ſhown their diſſatisfaction to the happy Change, or had been Retarders or Obſtructers of the good deſigns of the late *Meeting*, ſhould be allowed to poſſeſs, or be admitted to any publick Truſt, Place or Employment of any kind under their Majeſties within that Kingdom. But this Act likewiſe being brought in the 26th. of *June*, met with ſeveral Remora's occaſioned by certain clauſes, which ſome thought required explanation. *Perſons who had* onely *ſhewn diſſatisfaction*, was thought too comprehenſive and ſevere. *Thoſe who had been obſtructers and Retarders of the Good deſign of the Eſtates*, was deemed too liable to bad conſtruction. And there were exceptions taken at the

words *Grievous to the Nation*, as being too restrictive, without a farther interpretation. But at length upon the second of *July*, Explanations being added in the Statutory part to every of the clauses excepted against the Act was brought in and passed in the terms that follow.

The King and Queens Majesty, considering that the Estates of this Kingdom, have by their Vote declared their sence and opinion, that such have in the former evil Government been grievous to the Nation or have shewn disaffection to the happy Change by the blessing God now brought about; or have been Retarders or Obstructors of the good designs of the said Estates in their Meeting, are not fit to be employed in the management of the Affairs of this Kingdom, do with the Advice and Consent of the Estates in Parliament now Assembled, Statute and Ordain, that no persons of whatsoever rank or degree, who in the said former evil Government have been grievous to the Nation, by acting in the incroachments mentioned in the Articles of the Claim of Right, which are declared to be contrary to Law; or have shown disaffection

affection to the happy Change by the Bleſſing of God now brought about, by acting in oppoſition thereunto, ſince the time that the King and Queen now raigning were Proclaim'd; or who has been a Retarder or or Obſtructor of the good deſigns of the ſaid Eſtates, viz. *The ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, the ſettling the Crown, the eſtabliſhing the Rights of the Leiges, and redreſſing their Grievances, by acting contrary to the good deſigns, ſince the time they became publick by Votes and Acts of the* Meeting, *be allowed to poſſeſs, or be admitted into any publick truſt, place or imployment of whatever kind under their Majeſties in this Kingdom.*

But whither it were that ſome perſons in power thought themſelves too deeply within the reach of the Act, or for what other cauſe is unknown, neither would this Statute be admitted to the touch of the Royal Scepter: So that inſtead of a Living Law it only became a dead peice of Writing. Which was a ſurprize to many that were concern'd in the paſſing it, as well as to ſeveral others, that were zealous for the King and the Kingdoms intereſt, that there ſhould be men found who

who could ſpy out any thing in this Statute which deſerv'd to be clamoured at, or was worthy to be complained of: more eſpecially ſince every line breathed forth that lenity and moderation, that it ſavoured rather of a defect, then any exceſs of Juſtice, and that the utmoſt thereby deſigned was only a diſabling a few wicked men from ruining the Nation for the future, but nothing of puniſhment for what they had done: for that there were none excepted as to Life, onely the few that were deſigned to be debarred from Offices, were deſcribed and charactered after ſuch a manner, that the very employing them would diſhonour their Majeſties and diſgrace the Government.

Then a draught of an Act was brought in for aboliſhing of Prelacy, and all ſuperiority of any Office in the Church above Presbytery, and for the abrogating all former Statutes eſtabliſhing Prelacy and all others contrary to the Act intended. Reſerving to their Majeſties to ſettle the Presbyterian Government in the way moſt agreeable to the peoples inclinations, and the Word of God.

Which

Which being Read, the Commiſſioner deſired he might ſee the Act to conſider of it againſt the next day.

The next day being the 3d. of *July*, the ſame Act was Read again, together with the Act of Parliament, 1662. For the reſtoring of Prelacy; with the ſecond Act of the year 1633. and the fourth Act in the year 1681. Which were reſcinded by the Act intended, with ſome amendments in the Narrative part adjuſting and fitting it to that Article in the claim of Right to which it related; and the following clauſe was added to the reſcinding part, *In ſo far Allenarly as thoſe reſcinded Acts are inconſiſtent with the preſent Act, and do eſtabliſh Prelacy, or Superiority of Church Officers above Presbyters.* In the next place the Clauſe in the Act, reſerving to their Majeſties and the Eſtates to ſettle the Government of the Church was taken into Conſideration, and it being agreed that the Word *Presbyterian*, ſhould be left out, the Commiſſioner mov'd that in the room of the Words, *To ſettle the Government of the Church*, &c. the alteration might be, *to ſettle ſuch a Government*, &c. upon which a debate aroſe

aroſe upon the importance of thoſe words, which was put off till the next day.

Then the Act was again brought in and Read with the amendments, and without the paragraph of the reſcinded Acts. And after ſome debate concerning the Clauſe objected againſt, the ſettling and Government of the Church being expreſt in the terms following, *That they with the Advice and Conſent of this Parliament will ſettle by Law that Church Governmenu in this Kingdom, which is moſt agreeable to the Peoples Inclinations*, the Act was put to the Vote and Approved. And then the Act ran thus.

" Whereas the Eſtates of this King-
" dom in their Claim of Right, the
" Eleventh, of *April* laſt, declared that
" Prelacy and Supremacy in any Office
" in the Church, above Presbytery is
" and has been a great Grievance to this
" Nation, and contrary to the inclina-
" tions of the people ſince the Refor-
" mation, they having reform'd from
" Popery by Presbyters, and therefore
" ought to be reſcinded. Our Sove-
" raign

" raign Lord and Lady the King and " Queens Majeſties do hereby aboliſh " Prelacy, and Superiority in any Of- " fice in the Church above Presbyters, " in this Kingdom; and hereby reſcind, " eaſe, and annul the Firſt Act of the " Second Seſſion of the Firſt Parliament " of King *Charles* the 2d. And the " Second Act of the Third Seſſion, of " the Second Parliament of King *Charles* " the 2d. And the Fourth Act of King " *Charles* the 2d. and all other Acts, " Statutes and Conſtitutions, in ſo far " allenarly, as they are inconſiſtent with " this Act, and do eſtabliſh Prelacy, or " the Superiority of Church Officers " above Presbyters. And the King and " Queens Majeſties do declare, That " They, with the advice of the Eſtates " of this Parliament will ſettle by Law " that Church-Government in this King- " dom, which is moſt agreeable to the " inclinations of the People. This Act " was touched with the Scepter the " 12th. of *July*.

There was alſo another Act which had been made by another Parliament of K. *Charles* the 2d. in the year ſixty nine, where-

whereby the Parliament did enact aſſert and declare that the ſupream Authothority and Supremacy over all perſons, and in all Eccleſiaſtical cauſes within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, by vertue of which the ordering and diſpoſal of the external Government of the Church, was properly lodged in the King and His Succeſſors as an inherent Right to the Crown. This was lookt upon to be ſuch a Law that never any Law before gave a greater power to a Prince; and the ill uſe of it in the Execution of King *Charle*'s power by the Biſhops of *Scotland*, and by King *James* in claiming by it a power to introduce Popery, made it ſo terrible to the Generality of the Scotch Nation, that after the Eſtates had numbered it among the Chief of their Grievances, the Parliament paſt an Act, immediately after that for aboliſhing Prelacy, whereby they declared, That the firſt Act of the ſecond Parliament of King *Charles* the 2d. Intitled *An Act aſſerting His Majeſties Supremacy over all perſons, and in all cauſes Eccleſiaſtical*, was inconſiſtent with the Eſtabliſhment of the Church Government then de-

desired. Therefore their Majesties with the Advice and Consent of the Estates in Parliament, did thereby rescind, abrogate and annul the foresaid Act, and declared the same in all the Heads, Articles and Clauses thereof to be of no force or effect in all time coming.

But notwithstanding this Act past without any contradiction, yet was it never touched with the Scepter. Which was the more wondred at, in regard his Majesties instructions were expres to his Commissioner in these words.

You are to pass an Act establishing that Church Government which is most agreable to the Inclinations of the people, rescinding the Act of Parliament 1669. *and all other Acts inconsistent therewith.*

There were two great things more in *Agitation* during this Session; the one was the settling of the Church Government since Presbytery was abolished; and the other, about admitting the Lords of the *Session*, and Electing the President of the *Colledge* of *Justice*.

As to the first there were two draughts brought into the House, and form'd into Acts for the consideration of the whole

whole Parliament; the One by the Lord Commissioner himself; and the other by the Lord *Cardross*.

The first which was presented by the High Commissioner the 22th. of *July*, ran in these Words.

For as much as the King and Queens Majesties and the Estates of Parliament, by their Act of the first of July *Instant, Abolishing Prelacy*, &c. *did declare, That they would settle that Church Government which is most agreeable to the Inclinations of the People; and considering that Church Government by General, Provincial and Presbyterial Assemblies, with the Sessions of the Kirk, as it was established by the first Act of the twelfth Parliament of King* James *the sixth, holden in* June 1592. *is most agreeable to the Inclination of the people; Therefore the King and Queens Majesties, with the Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, revive and renew the said Act of Parliament in all the Heads, Poynts and Articles thereof, with this expres's Declaration* (That the Necessity of Occasional Assemblies be first represented to His Majesty by humble Suppli-

Supplication) *And Statute and ordain, That it ſhall be lawful for the Presbyters of this Church to admit Miniſters upon preſentation from the lawful* Patrons, *or* Jure de voluto, *which ſhall happen hereafter, or into Churches which fall not under* Patronages, *but were Menſal and* Patrimonial *Churches belonging to the Biſhops: and ordain all Miniſters in this Kingdom to ſubmit and conform to the Church Government eſtabliſhed by the foreſaid Act, and to take the Oath of Allegiance, under the pain of being deprived of their Churches, and loſing their Benefices.*

And it is declared, That all Miniſters that ſhall ſubmit and conform to the foreſaid Church-Government, and take the Oaths of Allegiance, *without being oblig'd to take any other Oath, ſhall enjoy their Churches and Benefices,* &c. *in ſuch manner and as freely as they ought or might have done before, by the Act in the Year,* 1592. *and to do all and every thing which before pertain'd to Presbyters, and were exerciſed by Biſhops; except for Scandal or Inſufficiency. But in regard there were ſeveral Miniſters deprived of their Benefices ſince the Year* 1662. *for*

not conforming to Prelacy, and others since the Year, 1681. for not taking the Test. Therefore seeing that now Prelacy is aboliſhed, and all Acts relating thereto, it is but reaſonable that thoſe Miniſters ſhould be reſtored; Therefore the King and Queens Majeſties with the advice, &c. Ordain the ſaid Miniſters &c. to be reſtored. And the King and Queens Majeſties and Eſtates declare, That they will take care to provide thoſe Miniſters now ſerving the Cure at the ſaid Churches, with other Benefices, as occaſion ſhall offer; they ſubmitting and confirming, &c. And it is farther declared, that Intrants to the Miniſtry ſhall not be obliged to take any other Oaths at their admiſſion then that of Allegiance, and the Oath de Fideli.

And in regard that many Confuſions and Scandalous Schiſms have happened by Miniſters meddling in Matters of State, Their Majeſties with advice, &c. do hereby diſcharge all Miniſters of the Goſpel to meddle with any State Affairs, under pain of being held diſ-affected to the Government, and to be proceeded againſt accordly. And declare, That the jurisdiction of the Church conſiſts onely in Preaching the

the Word of Jesus Christ, correcting of ill Manners by Ecclesiastical Censures, and administration of the Sacraments, conformable to the 69th. act of James 6. Parliament 6. *And to prevent that nothing be treated in the Church Judicatories that concern affairs of State or Civil matters, it is declared that their Majesties, if they think fit, may have always one present, in all the Provincial and Presbyterial Assemblies (as they have their Commissioner present in General Assemblies) to inhibit the proceeding in any such affairs, if it should be offered at, until their Majesties and Privy Council be first acquainted therewith.*

And for that there are many things to be settled in relation to the Discipline of the Church, &c. *their Majesties declare that they with the advice,* &c. *will enact such Rules as shall tend most to the curbing Vice and advancement of true Piety and Religion, and the preservation of Peace and Unity.*

Their Majesties also, with the advice &c. *rescind and annul the* 1. Act *of the* 15. Parl. *of King* James *the* 6. *for Prelates voting in* Parliament, *and the* 2. Act *of the* 18. Parl. *of K.* J. 6. *for the Restor*

ing of Biſhops; the 8. Act *of* 19. Parl. *of K.* J. 6. *about the Chapter of St.* Andrews. *The* 6. Act *of* 20. Parl. *of K.* J. 6. *concerning the Juriſdiction given to Biſhops. The* 1. Act *of* 21. Parl. *of K.* J. 6. *concerning the Ratification of the Acts of the Aſſembly at* Glaſgow, Anno 1610. *and the* 1. *and* 2. Acts *of the* 22. Parl. *of K.* J. 6. Anno 1617. *concerning the Archbiſhops and Reſtitution of Chapters; and the* 1. Act *of the* 23. Parl. *of K.* J. 6. An. 1621. *about the Ratification of the Articles of the aſſembly of* Perth. *And all Acts and Conſtitutions whatever prejudicial to the Church-Government by General, Provincial and Presbyterial Aſſemblies and Kirk-Seſſions; or ſo far as they are in favour of Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors or other Prelates whatever,* &c. *or in favor of the civil places and power of Churchmen, their ruling and voting in* Parliament &c. *by vertue of their Titles or any other pretence whatever,* &c. *And all other Acts inconſiſtent with this preſent Act.* Concluding with an appointment of the Time and Places for the firſt meeting of the Presbyterial Aſſemblies; and empowring them to chooſe their Moderator,

tor, with orders to give him the Oath of Allegiance, and to return the Oath taken and ſubſcrib'd, to the Clerks of the Privy Council.

The Act preſented by the Lord *Cardroſs*, was the ſame for the ſettling the Church Government by General Aſſembles, Presbyters and Provincial Synods: but made no mention of reſcinding the many Acts mention'd in the Lord Commiſſioners draught. It was the ſame for reſtoring the deprived Miniſters; but differed in the addition of *Clauſes* for ſentencing and depriving all that gave not Obedience to the Act againſt the owning the late King. It alſo made void all Patronages and Preſentations to Churches, an Intolerable ſervitude upon the Church of God with all Laws made in favour of them, and particularly the 9th. Act of the 1. Parl. of *Charles* the Second. Nevertheleſs that the Tithes of the ſaid Churches, whereof the Patronages were aboliſhed, ſhould belong to the Patrons, and be inſerted in their Infeoffments, in lieu of the ſaid Patronages, with the burden always of the Miniſters Right and Stipend. There

was also another Clause for suspending all Ministers called *Conform* Ministers who entered by and still continued under the Prelacy from the Exercise of any part of the Presbyterian Government; only that they might continue to exercise their Pastoral Charge within their respective Parishes, and hold their Kirk-Sessions for Discipline therein, till farther order: Declaring in the last place that their Majesties and the Estates would with all conveniency take the advice of such Ministers as were known to be of the Presbyterian Perswasion, and by their advice lay down such methods as should be judged most effectual for purging the Church of all Scandalous Erroneous, insufficient and disaffected persons, and providing for the particular Churches with able and well qualified Ministers, and establishing the Exercise of the Presbyterian Government, according to the true intent of the Act.

While the settling the Church Goverment was thus in debate an Address presented from the Presbyterian Ministers and Professors to the Kings Commissioner,

missioner, was by him given into the House, and there read upon the 22th. of *July*.

Wherein, after they had made all due acknowledgements to God, and his Majesty for their wonderful, and unexpected deliverance from the Great Oppressions which they had suffer'd under the Cruelty and Ambition of the Prelacy of that Kingdom; they humbly beseech the Commissioner, and the Estates of Parliament, seeing the King had declared, and their Lordships with him had zealously appeared for the Protestant Religion, That they would be graciously pleased by their Civil Sanction to establish and ratifie the late Confession of Faith, with the larger and shorter Catechisms, which contained the Substance of the Doctrine of the reformed Churches; the directory of Worship, and Presbyterial Church Government, all agreeable to the Word of God, and formerly received by the General Consent of the Nation. And in regard that Prelacy and all who had entered under Prelacy, had been imposed upon the Church without her Consent, in any

of her free General Aſſemblies, and that Presbyterian Government could not be ſafe in the hands of thoſe who were of contrary Principles; therefore they humbly petitioned, that the Church Government might be eſtabliſhed in the hands of ſuch only, who by their former carriage and ſufferings were known to be ſound Presbyterians, and well affected to His Majeſties Government, and that thoſe Miniſters yet alive who were thruſt from their Churches might be reſtored.

They alſo pray that they might be allowed by Civil Sanction to appoint Viſitations for the purging out of inſufficient and ſcandalous Miniſters; and that Patronages which had their Riſe from the moſt corrupt and latter times of Chriſtianiſm might be aboliſhed, and the Church eſtabliſh'd upon its former good foundations confirmed by many acts of Parliament, 1560.

And that all Acts ratifying Ceremonies and impoſing Puniſhments upon Presbyterians for Non-conformity, might be aboliſh'd; and laſtly that their Lordſhips would take care that learned ſound

and

and Godly men might be put into the Universities and Seminaries of Learning; humbly submitting to their Lordships wisdom the method of considering and effectuating these their desires.

But neither did either of the two draughts please, neither could the farther consideration of the Address be at that time entered upon. For the House had made an order the day before, by reason of a Letter from the King to the Privy Council, and a Proclamation thereupon by them issued forth for opening the Signet, not to proceed any farther in the affair of Church Government, till the Letter and Proclamation were considered, that in the mean time there should be a stopt put to the opening of the Signet. Only they were so farr willing to gratifie the Addressers, that they Voted and approved an Act for restoring Presbyterian Ministers to their Churches, which was presented by Sir *William Hamilton*, To this effect;

That whereas in pursuance of the Claim of Right, Prelacy, &c. was abolished, and that many Ministers of the Presbyterian perswasion since the first

of

of *January* 1661. had been deprived of their Churches, or baniſhed for not Conforming. Therefore their Majeſties with advice of the Eſtates ordained, that thoſe Miniſters, ſhould forthwith have free acceſs to their Churches and exerciſe the Miniſtry in thoſe Pariſhes without any new call thereto; and enjoy the benefits and ſtipends thereto belonging, with ſom reſerve to the incumbent of the laſt years rent as if the Churches were not vacant.

But then the buſineſs of the Lords of the Seſſions coming on, the Queſtion was put, *Whither the Nomination of the Lords of the Seſſions made by His Majeſty, in caſe of a Total vacancy required the Authority of Parliament? And whither it were requiſite by the conſtitution of the Colledge of Juſtice, that the Preſident of the Seſſion ſhould be Elected by the Lords of the Seſſion?* Theſe two Points occaſioned a long debate, at the end of which the draught of an Act was brought in declaring the methods of naming and admitting the Lords of the Seſſion; To this effect,

That by the Laws of the Kingdom, when the place of an Ordinary Lord of a Se-

a Seſſion was vacant, it was to be ſupplyed by the Kings nomination of a fit perſon for the ſaid Office, and preſenting him to the reſt of the Lords of the Seſſion, to be tryed or rejected by them, but that then there was a total vacancy, by reaſon of the happy Revolution, ſo that there could be no ſuch Tryal by the Lords: in which caſe when ſuch total vacancies fell out, the Lords were either nominated by the King and Parliament joyntly; or if they were nominated by the King, and the Lords ſo nominated were admitted by the Parliament. Therefore the Act was ſo drawn that their Majeſties would nominate fit perſons for the ſaid Office and preſent them to the Parliament, to be tryed approved or rejected by them.

It was alſo farther ordained, That at all times hereafter when any ſuch total Vacancy ſhould happen, that the nomination of the Lords of the Seſſion ſhould be in the King and Queen for the time being, or in the Regent, during a Minority, ſo they ſhould be preſented to the Parliament to be tryed, &c. It was alſo farther Enacted that there ſhould be

be a Ratification by their Majesties of the 93. Act of the 6th. Parliament of K. *J.* the VI. concerning the Admission of the Ordinary Lords of Session, and Reformation of abuses therein. And the 132 Act of the 12th. Parliament of King *James* the VI. concerning the Jurisdiction, Presentation, Qualities and age of the Lords of the Session; in all the heads, clauses and articles of it: as also of the clause contained in the 93 Act of the 6th. Parliament of King *James* the VI. Declaring that the President of the Colledge of Justice should be Elected by the whole Senate.

This Act as it was drawn into form, was read again the next day, together with the 93 Act of the 6th. Parliament, and the 132 Act of the 12th. Parliament of King *James* the VI. to which the draught referred. And upon debate for a long time, the Question being put, *Whither the Vote of the House in reference to the Act should be stated in the terms, of* approve or not approve, *Or of* Representing to His Majesties, or not? It was carryed that the Vote should be put, *approve or not approve*; and then the que-

queſtion being put, Whither the *Act was Approved or not?* It was carried in the affirmative.

The Parliament having proceeded thus farr, thought fit in purſuance of their Vote and Approbation of their Act, to make another Vote, that the ſtop put to the Signet ſhould be continued, and that an Order ſhould be drawn up for that purpoſe, till the High Commiſſioner ſhould repreſent the whole matter to His Majeſty, and that he ſhould be pleaſed to declare his farther pleaſure.

But in the Height of this diſpute the Parliament was adjourned upon the ſecond of *Auguſt*, to the eight of *November* next enſuing; and when that day approached from the eighth of *October* to the twentieth of *December* following, and from thence again to the firſt of *March*, which cauſed a long Ceſſation of Parliamentary buſineſs. Having therefore thus brought the Parliament to the end of their City Conſultations, it may be time to look into the Field, the rather becauſe it was but a very little while before the adjournment of the Parliament, that the rebellion of *Scotland* came to any thing like a Period.

The

The main disturbance after the happy Revolution, was raised by the Viscount of *Dundee*, who as he began with small beginnings, so through the vigilance of the Convention, and the Parliament after them, he never arrived at any number to render him very formidable; only by lurking and roaming up and down in the Fastnesses of the Highlands, he took his opportunities more like a Freebooter, then an Enemy to commit petty mischiefs, that at length brought inglorious ruine upon himself, and those that adher'd to him.

At first he was said to be gone Northward, and that a *Herald* was sent after him to summon him before the Convention, but he could not be met with. So that because he refused to appear before the Convention, and for that he kept an Armed Force about his own House, and corresponded with the D. of *Gourdon*, he was upon the 30th. of *March* denounced a Rebel by the Vote of the whole Assembly.

Upon the Herald and the Trumpeters being sent after him, he sent a letter to the President of the Convention, to excuse his

his abſence and his not appearing; ſeeming to wonder at it as an extraordinary thing, that a Trumpeter and a Herald ſhould be ſent to ſummon a Man to lay down Arms, that was living peaceably at his own Houſe. That he did not think his perſon ſafe among ſo many Enemies as he had in *Edinburgh*, and who as he was well aſſured, had laid their deſigns to murder him, and therefore he hop'd the Convention would diſcharge ſuch a groundleſs purſuit. That if they thought his appearance neceſſary, yet it was impoſſible for him to attend with freedom and ſafety in regard of the Men of War, and Foreign Troops that lay in his way. Concluding that if the Convention could not be prevailed with to wave his appearance, yet that they would delay it till his Lady was brought to bed, and offering in the mean while, either to give his Parol or Security not to diſturb the peace.

But notwithſtanding this Letter, the next news that the *Convention* heard of him was, that he was gone Northward with a part of Fourſcore Horſe, and directed his March toward the Duke of

Gour-

Gourdons Countrey, where he was in hopes to find more assistance, which caused the Convention to give Orders for a considerable Force to make after him. His first act of Hostility was done against the Town of *Innerness*, to the Inhabitants of which place he sent to demand contribution, threatning them with Military execution unless they paid it. But the neighbouring Gentry gathering together a considerable Force got into the Town, and constrained him to betake himself again to the Hills. After this he attempted to have surprized the Town of *Dundee*, but he found them so well prepared to receive him, that he was forced to draw off. After which two unsuccessful attempts in a very dark night he entred St. *Johnstons*, and having taking the two Lairds of *Blaire* and *Pollock*, two Gentlemen of Quality out of their Beds, hastened back to his Fastnesses.

Several other attempts he made, and having encreased his strength by the addition of the *Mackdonalds*, *Mackleans* and others that came into his party, he became above three thousand strong, and threat-

threatned to fall into the County of *Argyle*. Of all which things the Convention had daily Intelligence, and therefore ordered Major General *Mackay* with a conſiderable Force to hunt the Rebel out of all his Lurking holes. The Earl of *Argyle* was alſo ſent to ſecure the Country of *Argyle*, and Colonel *Ramſey* and others to ſhut up other Paſſes into the Highlands to prevent the daily Incurſions of the Rebels, who lived onely upon the ſpoil of their Neighbors. Nor was the Major General leſs Vigilant to follow the Rebels, watching all opportunities to get at them, and diſlodge them out of their Faſtneſſes either by Surprize or open Force. But as it was found out afterwards *Dundee* had ſtill Intelligence out of the Kings Army of all the Motions and Deſigns of the Major General; by which means *Dundee* being continually forewarn'd, fled from one Hill to another, and from one Wood to another to the great vexation and diſappointment of the purſuers.

But this Conſpiracy was about the middle of *June* luckily diſcloſed by the ſurprize of a Footman, who carried ſe-

veral Letters which discover'd the whole Conspiracy, and all the Conspirators were soon after apprehended; who appear'd to be all Officers and Souldiers of the *Scotch* Regiment of Dragoons; among whom the most considerable were Lieutenant Colonel *Levingston*, Captain Lieutenant *Creichtown*, Lieutenant *Murray*, and several others; of which there were some confest that the bottom of the design was to have betrayed the Army to *Dundee*, and to have seized upon the Major General in his Tent; or at least to have gone over to *Dundee* upon the first engagement that should have happened between Him and the Rebels. For which being Tryed by a Council of War, they all threw themselves upon the Kings Mercy.

Much about the same time four or five hundred *Irish* commanded by Colonel *Cannon*, Colonel *Vauchap*, Colonel *Buchon* and others, Landed in the Isle of *Mull* to joyn *Dundee*. This re-inforcement was sent by the late King under a Convoy of three *French* Men of War, two of Thirty five Guns apiece, and one of twenty three, and were met by

by two *Scotch* Frigats, commanded by Captain *Hamilton* and Captain *Brown*, who fought the Three *French* Men till they had neither powder nor Shot left, and that the two Captains and moſt of their Men were killed or diſabled; ſo that they both fell into the Enemies hands; though Captain *Browns* Ship was ſoon after re-taken by Captain *Rook*.

But notwithſtanding this ſupply, Major General *Mackay*, being reſolved to go and find out the Enemy, directed his March as far as *Lochaber*, through the County of *Athol*; as well in hopes to joyn a body of Fifteen Hundred *Athol* Men, which as he was made believe would appear for him, ſo ſoon as he came into that Country; as alſo to take in the Caſtle of *Blair*, where one *Stuart* of *Belloghen* had planted ſome *Athol* Men for *Dundee*. To this purpoſe upon Saturday the 17th. of *July*, he marched about ſixteen Miles, and got through a narrow paſs, where three or four men could hardly go abreaſt. But by that time Intelligence was brought him, that *Dundee* was near at hand, and ready to

engage him about two Miles from *Blair* Caſtle. Upon which he drew up his Men in *Battalia*, to the number of between three and four thouſand foot, two Troops of Horſe, and two of Dragoons. On the other ſide, *Dundee* came on with about ſix Thouſand Foot, and a Hundred Horſe. The fight began between four and five in the Afternoon, and laſted till very near Night. Both ſides fought with great Courage and Reſolution for ſome time, till ſome of the Major Generals Regiments being overpowred by the Enemy, and giving way, put ſome part of his forces into Diſorder, ſo that he was forced to draw off and retire toward *Sterling*, where he arrived on Monday Night with a Body of Fifteen Hundred Men in very good Order. Many Men were ſlain on both ſides, but more of the Enemy; and that which moſt of all augmented their Loſs, was the Death of the Lord of *Dundee*, who was ſlain with a ſhot which he received in his left Eye.

Many people believed that there was Treachery in this Buſineſs, more eſpecially from the *Athol* Men, of whom not above

above ſixty came to the Major General, of fifteen Hundred which he expected; and of thoſe few that came to his Aſſiſtance, ſome that were ſent to bring Intelligence of the Enemies Motions, inſtead of doing their Duty, went and gave the Rebels Advice of all the Major General's Demarches.

Nevertheleſs, in ſome meaſure to retaliate this Misfortune, ſoon after the Major General having received Intelligence, that a ſelected Party of the Rebels to the number of five or ſix hundred Horſe, Foot and Dragoons had a deſign to fall upon St. *Johnſton*'s, to ſurprize the Stores and Proviſions that lay there for the ſupply of His Majeſties Forces, marched out from *Sterling* with a Party of Horſe and Dragoons, and happening to meet with the Rebels, gave them a total Rout; kill'd and took the greateſt number of them, and among the reſt, Captain *Hacket*, who commanded the Party.

Dundee being dead, the Earl of *Dumferlin*, and Colonel *Cannon* contended for the chief Command, and ſent into *Ireland*, for the late King to determine

the Conteſt; by whom it was decided for Colonel *Cannon*. Not ſo well done, as ſome thought to prefer a ſtranger before a Native ſo conſiderable for his Title: eſpecially conſidering how natural it is for the *Scots* to adhere to the Grandees of their own Country.

However *Cannon* hoping to ſupply that defect by gaining Reputation to his Honour, reſolved to ſignalize himſelf by ſome great Exploit. To which purpoſe underſtanding that Lieutenant Colonel *Cleeland* lay at *Donkel* with the Earl of *Angus*'s Regiment, conſiſting of Eight Hundred Men, came down from the Hills upon him with all his force that made up the Number of between three and four Thouſand Men, beſides the Addition of the Country. *Cleeland* obſerving the great Diſproportion between the Number of his own Party and the Rebels, took his Ground the moſt advantagiouſly that the place would give leave, planting his men behind Dikes and Ditches which he cauſed to be caſt up, as alſo within the Walls of the Marqueſs of *Athol*'s Houſe and Garden, and in the Church and Steeple of

of the Town. The *Highlanders* came on in ſwarms, firing onely once and then running in with their Swords and Targets; but *Cleelands* men received them ſo warmly, and plyed them ſo faſt with their ſmall Shot, as they preſt on in Throngs and Crowds, that few of the Defendants Bullets flew in vain. In the heat of this Action *Cleeland* himſelf was wounded in the head and dy'd immediately. The Major of the Regiment was deſparately wounded: nevertheleſs the Soldiers were ſo far from being diſmayed at the fall of their two chiefeſt Officers, that they fought with ſo much the greater Courage, and behaved themſelves with that effectual Reſolution, that after a hot diſpute of three Hours, the Rebels found themſelves conſtrain'd to fly back to their Hills, leaving a great number of Carcaſes behind them; inſomuch that when ſome of the Officers of the Rebels would have had them returned and given the Victors the other Aſſault, they would not hear of it, crying out, they would not fight againſt Men both Deſperate and Mad. The common report was, that about three hun-

dred of the Rebels were ſlain, and not above thirty of *Cleelands* men in all; and the next day ſome parties that were ſent to the Aſſiſtance of thoſe who had fought ſo bravely, going out to ſcowre the Country, found ſeveral dead bodies of the Rebels ſtrew'd about the Country, which made it believ'd that the Slaughter of the Rebels was much greater than it was ſaid to be.

This defeat of the whole Body of the Rebels created a great diſlike of Colonel *Cannons* conduct among the *Highlanders*, and ſo diſcouraged the whole Party, that this defeat being given toward the latter end of *Auguſt*, by the tenth of *September* the Lords of the Council had work enough to receive the Submiſſions of the Highland *Lairds*, and Heads of *Clanns*, who came in and took the Benefit of the Act of Indempnity: as did alſo the Earl of *Callendar*, Lord *Duffus*, and Lord *Levingſton*, who took the Oath of Allegiance and gave ſecurity for their peaceable Behaviour. And as for Colonel *Cannon* himſelf he loſt his Reputation among the *Highlanders* to that degree, that after he had long lain lurking about

about *Innerlochy*, to no purpoſe, they told him to his Face they would not any longer obey his Orders, as being a man that neither underſtood their Language, nor had any Intereſt or Fortune in their Country; and in a few Nights after robbed him of all he had; breaking open his Trunks, and taking away his Cloaths and his Money, not ſparing his purſe of Gold, wherein he had fourſcore *Louis d'Or*, and two and twenty *Guinies*. So that, after ſuch bad Uſage, he thought it his beſt way to retreat into *Ireland* with all the Secrecy he could, not believing his Life ſecure among ſuch a barbarous and Thieving Generation of People, but for all that he did not go.

All this while the common Courſe of Juſtice in the uſual Trials at Law had been at a ſtand, partly through the combuſtions occaſioned by the Viſcount of *Dundee*, partly through the Parliaments inſiſting upon their priviledge of approving the perſons nominated for Lords of the Seſſions by the King, and the Right of chooſing the Preſident, which they alleadged was to be done by the Members of the ſame Court. But the

the Troubles of the Rebellion being over, and the Parliament before their Adjournment having ſent to know the Kings Pleaſure in ſo weighty a Concern, his Majeſty ſent a Letter bearing date the Firſt of *October*, to his Privy Council, by whom all matters of State were now tranſacted, ſignifying,

That whereas the Eſtates of Parliament had thought fit to ſtop the opening of the Signet for ſome time, till he ſhould ſignifie his pleaſure concerning the Nomination of the Lords of the Seſſion, therefore upon ſerious conſideration of the Matter, and the great Inconveniencies that would ariſe to his Subject by ſo long a ſurceaſe of Juſtice, he had reſolved to make up a compleat nomination of the Lords of the Seſſion, and to have the Signet opened that Juſtice might have it's Courſe. To which purpoſe he required and authoriſed his Privy Council to iſſue forth a Proclamation to certifie the People, that the Seſſions would ſit at the Ordinary time, being the firſt of November *enſuing; declaring withal that the Seſſions ſhould then ſit and proceed in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and for the diſ-*

patch

patch of Proceſſes renewed in His and the Queens name, and that the Signet ſhould be open at the ſame time for the expediting of all Summons and Writs in common Form.

By the ſame Letter the Privy Council were ordered to give notice to the Lords that had been formerly nominated, whoſe Oaths had been taken by the Earl of *Crawford*, by His Majeſties ſpecial Order to give their Attendance for the paſſing Bills of Suſpenſion and all other Bills according to the common Form.

And whereas Sir *James Dalrimple* Preſident of the Colledge of Juſtice, and Sir *John Baird*, whom the King had reſtored to his place, and Mr. *Alexander Scomtown* of *Marſington*, had been tryed as to their Qualifications required by the Acts of Parliament, and were accordingly admitted, the Privy Council was therefore commanded to appoint them or any two of them to examine the Qualifications of the other perſons nominated by His Majeſty, and to admit them

them if they found them qualified according to the Acts of Parliament.

In pursuance of this Letter a Proclamation was issued forth, and the Lord *Newbaith* being called in before the Privy Council took the Oath of Allegiance as one of the Lords of the Session, and at the same time both he, the Lords *Armstown*, *Crosrig* and *Mersington* were ordered to attend the passing the Bills of suspension, and the Lords *Newbaith* and *Mersington* appointed to examine the rest of the Lords which had been nominated by the King. So that in a few days before the end of *October*, the number of the Lords of the Session was fully compleated, and were,

The Lord *Stairs* President or Lord Chief Justice.

Lord *Newbaith*	Lord *Fountain-Hall*
L. *Mersington*	L. *Phesdo*
L. *Holcraig*	L. *Presmennen*
L. *Armstown*	L. *Ranhillor*
L. *Crosrig*	L. *Anstrather*
L. *Arbruthel*	L. *Steenstown*
L. *Philiplaugh*	L. *Revelrig.*

About

About the Beginning of *December* enſuing the ſeveral Great Officers of State received their Commiſſions.

For the great Seal,
The Duke of *Hamilton*
Earl of *Argyle*, and
Earl of *Southerland.*

For the Treaſury,
The Earl of *Crawford*
Earl of *Caſſils*
Earl of *Tweddale*
Lord *Ruthven*
Mr. of *Melvin*

For the Privy Seal,
Lord *Belhaven*
Maſter of *Burleigh*
Sir *Thomas Barnet* of *Leighs*
Laird of *Parkhay.*

The Earl of *Lowthian* was made Juſtice General, or Supreme Judge of the Criminal Court.

The Laird of *Ceſnoch*, Lord Juſtice *Clark*, or Aſſiſtant to the Juſtice General; and

Sir

Sir *John Dalrimple* was made Lord Advocate.

The Lords *Aberuchel*, *Rankillor*, *Fountain-Hall*, *Pheſdo* and *Croſrigg*, were made Commiſſioners of the Kings Juſticiary.

Which Court being opened the firſt time ſince the Revolution upon the Twenty ſeventh of *January*, the Earl of *Lowthian* expreſs'd himſelf in a Learned Speech, to this effect.

In the firſt place by way of Excuſe, He acknowledged, That when he conſidered the Hight Station wherein His Majeſty had placed him, the greatneſs and weight of the Affair, and his own want of Experience and many other unfitneſſes, nothing ſo much aſſur'd him as to ſee ſuch perſons, ſo eminent for their Abilities, their Integrity and skill in the Laws and Conſtitutions of the Kingdom, to be Aſſeſſors with him in the ſame Court.

That nothing could be of more Conſequence toward the Eſtabliſhment of the Crown, the Peace and flouriſhing of

of the Nation, and calming the Minds of the People, than the Aſſurance of Impartial Juſtice, which he was perſwaded would by the choice of their Lordſhips have the deſir'd Effects.

He deſir'd not to make reflections upon paſt Miſcarriages, otherwiſe then as to be a Beacon to keep men from making Shipwrack upon the ſame Rocks.

That the Corruptions of Mankind did often compel Juſtice it ſelf to incline more to ſeverity then were to be wiſh'd, yet that it ought to be diſpenſed with ſuch Moderation, that the Sentence it ſelf might convince the world, that there was not wanting in it both Mercy and Favour.

That it was not the Goodneſs or Fertility of the Climate, nor the Goodneſs of the Laws that made a Kingdom happy, but their paſſing through thoſe impure Channels whoſe Ambition, Luxury and Pride rendered them fit Tools for Tyrannical Arbitrary Men, that was to be prevented. So that if their Lordſhips did but make it their Duty, Honour and Intereſt to imitate their Religious, Prudent, Valiant and juſt Prince

and

and Deliverer, the Nation would be the most happy in the World.

Insomuch that for his part, if he could be so Fortunate as to add but one Grain to the Scale of Equity, he should esteem it his greatest Advantage, and himself overpaid for all the pains he could ever be capable of.

This Speech of the Earl of *Lothian*, as it was received with a deserved applause by the other Lords and Officers, so the Subjects of *Scotland* in General quickly perceived the difference between the Arbitrary proceedings of the late Reign, and the legal and easie administration of Justice since the happy Revolution, and the late settlement of the justiciary here; a particular instance of this may be seen in the permitting the Lady *Castle-Haven* to enter a Protestation against a Decree even of the Lords of the Session, pronounced in a case before their Lordships, betwixt the said Countess and the Lord *Collington* her son in Law, wherein she declared her resolution to seek her remedy in the next ensuing Session of Parliament; a Liberty which for many years

years before has been diſallowed and found impracticable by the Scottiſh Subjects.

But yet notwithſtanding the many ſignal advantages accruing to this Kingdom by the redreſs of thoſe Grievances, under which they had for ſeveral years lay, there were found ſeveral ill affected perſons who both by publick and private practices, endeavoured to diſturb and bring into confuſion the preſent well ſettled Government.

About the beginning of *February* eighty nine, five Gentlemen of the Shire of *Angus* were apprehended and brought away priſoners for committing a Riot, that by the circumſtances produc'd and prov'd againſt them, of an Inſolence not often parallel'd. It ſeems they being at a Countrey Wedding, they amongſt other Healths, began and drank that of the late King, not at the ſame time omitting ſome ſcandalous Reflections on the preſent management of Affairs; and not content with their own crimes were reſolved to force others of their Company to a commiſſion of the ſame, and accordingly drawing their Swords ſet

them the to refusers breasts, threatning immediate death without their compliance; their names were *Durham* of *Omaghie*, *Graham* of *Duntreath*, with his two brothers, and *Guthrick* of that Title; but being carried before the Privy Council, after a full hearing, the two first were sentenced and adjudged, the one to pay one hundred pounds, the other five hundred Marks, and to be imprisoned till the payment thereof: And now his Majesty having in a Letter bearing date the thirteenth of *February*, intimated his kind acceptance of the Lords of his Privy Councils humble invitation, that His Majesty would be pleased to be present at the next Session of Parliament, which was to be holden the first of *March* next ensuing; he gives them many reiterated assurances of his Gracious designs and resolutions to perfect the delivery of the Protestant Religion in general, from the many dangers and encroachments it lay under, and in particular of the Church and Kingdom of *Scotland*, but that upon mature consideration that the many urgent and great matters that concerned the

the common good of the Proteſtant intereſt throughout his Kingdoms and elſewhere, did indiſpenſably require him to meet his people of *England* in a Parliament, to be held on the twentieth day of *March*, he thought fit to continue the adjournment of the Parliament of that his ancient Kingdom to ſome longer time, and therefore required them to iſſue out in his Majeſties name a Proclamation for the adjournment of the ſaid Parliament of *Scotland*, from the firſt to the eighteenth of *March* enſuing: betwixt and which time he would endeavour to lay down ſuch meaſures, and give ſuch inſtructions to his High Commiſſioner till his Affairs would permit his own preſence, as he doubted not would give ſatisfaction to his people; graciouſly expreſſing to them that he ſhould always prefer their ſafety to his own quiet and repoſe. Aſſuring them that he eſteemed the governing by Law, to be the greateſt and ſureſt of his Prerogatives.

Upon the receipt of His Majeſties Gracious Letter, the Privy Council forthwith iſſu'd their Proclamation in His

Majeſties name to adjourn the Parliament, from the firſt to the eighteenth of *March* following.

About this time one *Strachan* who was ſuſpected to have held and carryed on a correſpondence with the late King *James*, was apprehended at *Greenock* by a party of the Earl of *Argyle's* Regiment, and brought Priſoner to *Endinburgh*; he was examined before a Committee of the Privy Council, to whom after a promiſe of his Life made to him, he confeſſed all that he knew of the matter: he owned he was a Roman Catholick, and that he had lately come from *Dublin* with ſeveral Letters, Commiſſions and Papers from the late King, which with other things he had delivered to one *Gourdon* a Regent of Philoſophy, in the Colledge of *Glaſgow*. *Gourdon* thereupon by the application of the Earl of *Argyle* was forthwith ſiezed and brought up to Town, and upon ſearch there were ſeveral Treaſonable Papers and Commiſſions found about him, his contrivance to conceal them was by ſowing them up in the ſoles of his ſhoes, the directions were to ſeveral ſuſpected perſons,

ſons, and an order to apprehend them was immediately iſſued forth. Theſe Papers were thought to make an ample diſcovery of the late Kings deſigns on the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and of moſt of the perſons that were to be made inſtruments for the bringing them about, nor were the publick and hoſtile endeavours of the Rebels leſs unfortunate or ſucceſsful, than the private intrigues and managements of ſome disaffected perſons in this Kingdom. For Sir *Thomas Levingſton* about the latter end of this Moneth being advertiſed that ſeveral Partys of the Rebels deſigned to Rendevouze about the Caſtle of *Erchleſs*, belonging to the *Chiſholm* of *Strathglaſs*, he preſently orders a detachment of ſeven Companies of Foot, of the Lord *Strathnavers* Regiment, two of the Laird of *Grants* Regiment, two Companies out of the Garriſons of *Caſtlehead* and *Braan*, with two Troops of Horſe, all under the command of Lieutenant Colonel *Lumsdane* to advance to *Strathglaſs* and *Erchleſs*, with inſtructions to uſe Military Execution on all that oppoſed

them, and becauſe the Caſtle of *Erchleſs* ſeem'd to ſtand convenient for the ſettling a Garriſon which might overawe and reſtrain the incurſions and Robberies of the *Highlanders*, they were order'd to leave a ſufficient number for that purpoſe, and to make good the place: Upon the firſt approach of our Forces the Rebels became ſhame-fac'd, and turn'd their backs flying with all the precipitancy imaginable to the Hills, and their other Faſtneſſes leaving us a conſiderable booty of all ſorts of Proviſion, and Forrage for Man and Horſe, together with ſome hundreds of Bolls of Oats, intended for the uſe of the Earl of *Dumferling*. At our departure from hence there were left four Companies of Foot under the command of Major *Mackay*; and now the time for the Sitting of the Parliament drawing on, we had ſeveral flying diſcourſes that the Honourable the Lord *Mellvill* Secretary of State, was preparing hither from *England* under no leſs a Character 'tis thought than Lord High Commiſſioner for the enſuing Seſſions of Parliament; though for ſometimes ſeem'd to hang in diſpute between

tween his Grace Duke *Hamilton*, and his Lordſhip yet the ſpeedy Arrival of his Lordſhip, put it out of all doubt, and upon the opening of his Commiſſion he was forthwith Declared High Commiſſioner for the enſuing Seſſion, and accordingly made his entrance into the Town of *Edinburgh* with a Magnificence ſuitable to that Character, being attended with the Nobility and Gentry, and the Kings Guards to his lodging; after which Ceremonies the Council ſat, where his Lordſhip intimated His Majeſties pleaſure to them to iſſue out a Proclamation for the farther adjournment of the Parliament, from the eighteenth to the twenty ſeventh of *March* inſtant, which was by proclamation adjourn'd accordingly. About this time there were four promoted to the dignity of Earls of this Kingdom, *viz.* The Lord *Melvin* created Earl of *Rith*, Lieutenant General *Dowglaſs*, was created Earl of *Dundee*: Sir *James Dalrimple* of *Stair* Lord Preſident of the Seſſions was made Earl of *Stair*, and Major General *Mackay* was made Earl of——

The Lord High Commiſſioner with his Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Council, about this time taking into their ſerious conſideration, how much the good and welfare of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, depended on the unanimous and wiſe Counſels of the enſuing Parliament, thought fit about this time to iſſue out their Orders for a day of Humiliation, and a general Faſt, to be held and obſerved in the South parts of *Scotland*, by all people both in Meeting Houſes and Churches, to ſend up their humble ſupplications and prayers for his bleſſing on the proceedings of the enſuing Seſſion, which was moſt Religiouſly and devoutly obſerv'd in all places; and indeed conſidering the ſeveral diſtractions about matters of Religion, in general and particularly about Church Government, that had for many years by grievous fits broken out and rag'd in that Government, it could not but provoke the moſt zealous prayers and wiſhes of that people, for the proſperous agreement and good Reſolurions of a Parliament, on which they look'd as reſolv'd to ſettle matters as they ſhould be found moſt

moſt agreeable and ſuitable to the genius and inclination of that Kingdom.

The Rebels all this time received freſh diſappointments every day, and their Army ſtill dwindled into ſmall inconſiderable parties, ſeveral of their Friends of Note forſook them, and the promiſes of recruits and aſſiſtance of Arms and Ammunition fail'd them. Colonel *Buchan* had gone for *Ireland* a good while agone from them, and though he had promiſed them ſpeedily to return with ſufficient ſupplies, yet they could hear no news of him, ſeveral of the *Highland Clans* refus'd to joyn with them, and amongſt them Sir *Donald mac Donald* of *Sclate*, who was a man of great intereſt among them. Several that were making their eſcapes to *Dublin* to the late King were taken, on the Coaſt of the North of *Ireland*; amongſt which were two Sons of the Provoſt of *Bell* of *Glaſgow*, one *Forreſter* a Clergy-man, and one *Dunbar* that was Gunner in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* when it was ſummoned by the Eſtates, in the Names of their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, all theſe perſons having been obnoxious

noxious to the preſent Government laſt year by their Plots and Conſpiracies to diſturb the peace, and raiſe War in the Kingdom, were apprehended and laid in Goal, and being guarded up to Town by the Earl of *Eglinton's* Regiment of Horſe were brought before the Privy Council, and upon their promiſes of living peacefully hereafter, and making what diſcoveries they could at preſent, they were by their Lordſhips clemency bail'd and ſet at liberty. The Counteſs Dowager of *Arrol* who had been apprehended and ſent Priſoner to *Dumbarton* Caſtle, upon an accuſation of her holding Treaſonable correſpondence with the late King *James*, and others; their preſent Majeſties profeſs'd Enemies: was now alſo upon her petition removed to *Edinburgh* Caſtle. The Lord *Belcarras* was bail'd out alſo, who was one that was taken in the North with the Lord *Oliphant*, and *Auchintrat* all three Roman Catholicks. Thus the Government by all the mild applications and endeavours ſtrove to reduce all parties that ſeem'd diſaffected to the happy change that was wrought in this Kingdom, or at leaſt to leave

leave them without excuſe or complaint, that may or ſhall afterwards be inflicted on them for their obſtinacy and wicked perſeverance in any of their aforeſaid crimes.

About the latter end of this month of *March*, and within three or four days of the time appointed by his Majeſty for the Sitting of the Parliament, His Majeſty was pleaſed to ſignifie again by His Letter, His Royal Will and Pleaſure for the farther adjournment of the Parliament to the fifteenth day of *April* next enſuing. The Letter was in ſubſtance to this purpoſe, That the earneſt deſire he had of bringing all the counſels and deliberations of the Parliament to a happy cloſe, and as much to the general ſatisfaction as could be, had prevail'd with him upon mature conſiderations to defer the time of their meeting for a ſmall time, until ſome few buſineſſes before them were ſo prepar'd, and ſome intereſts ſo adjuſted and diſpoſed, as that the unity of their Counſels thereafter might be an encouragement to all good men, and an utter diſappointment to thoſe who were Enemies, as well

well to them as himſelf; and who endeavoured nothing more than to ſatisfie their vain hopes by ſome ſeeming probabilities of breeding Diviſions amongſt them. That ſince the urgency of his other Affairs had deprived him of the ſatisfaction of being himſelf amongſt them for the preſent, he had till a more favourable opportunity ſhould preſent, recommended to them the E. of *Mellvill*, from whoſe good qualifications he doubted not of thoſe methods that might remove the cauſes of their evils with their effects, and from whoſe Wiſdom he hoped they would find matters ſo prepar'd for their conſideration, as ſhould bring his Subjects to that Concord and Unity in his Service, as ſhould make that Meeting be called the Happy and Healing Parliament. Upon this Letter of his Majeſty, the Privy Council immediately iſſu'd their Proclamation for the adjournment of the Parliament to the time aforeſaid.

In the mean time our Army proſecuted the Rebels with vigour and continual ſucceſs; and Colonel *Hill* was by His Majeſties Commiſſion Conſtituted Go-

Governour of *Innerlochy* in *Lochaber*, and until ſuch time that *Lochaber* were reduced, and ſome Fortifications rais'd for the ſecurity of the Garriſon in *Innerlochy*, he had the Government of *Dunſtaffage* conferr'd on him; he is extreamly well affected to their preſent Majeſties, and very exquiſitely acquainted with all the methods and ways of the *Highlanders* as well as the places, and it was hoped that in a little time he ſhould be able to give as good account of them, as when he was Governour there before; and had there a Garriſon of about eight hundred men, having by his knowledg and induſtry reduc'd it to a regular compliance with the Laws of the Kingdom.

His Grace Duke *Hamilton* was about this time made Lord Preſident of His Majeſties Council, and firſt Commiſſioner of the Great Seal, the Council having by the majority of Votes put an end to ſome former diſputes about ſigning Warrants of Council, it being Voted now that the ſubſcription of the Preſident alone ſhould in all Orders and Warrants ſerve as fully as if they had all

all Signed it. The Counteſs of *Arrol* having upon the proffer of the Council, Liberty upon her Parol of Honour to be any where within ten Miles of *Edinburgh*, would not agree to it which gave a juſt occaſion to have a guard ſet upon her. 'Tis the nature of ſome people to be peeviſh and ſtubborn even when they are beſt us'd, they are uneaſie in their natures and diſcontented for trifles, and love to be claſhing with Authority, we have ſeen very lately the leaſt diſlike even of the known irregularities of the Government ſufficient to give one an apprehenſion of being indicted for High Treaſon, and as the ſinfulneſs of one Reign will not, nor ought to be made uſe of as a Preſident for another to tread the ſame ſteps, ſo I muſt be bold to ſay, that the abuſe of Mercy in this, ought to be as ſeverely proſecuted againſt ſome ſorts of people, as the abuſe of Juſtice in the other. The *Highlanders* upon the approach of the Summer ſeaſon, according to their uſual Cuſtoms, were now preparing to make incurſions upon the borders, and forming themſelves into a body of four or five hundred, made a

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Descent upon *Strathglass*, and assaulted the Garrison of *Erchless*, which was as I aforementioned, kept by about two hundred or less of the Laird of *Grants* Regiment, but by the industry, courage and zeal of their old plague Sir *Thomas Levinstone*, who commanded a considerable body of Horse and Foot at *Inverness*, they were forc'd from a strong Hold they were possessed of, routed, pursued and kill'd, and a considerable Booty of Cattel recovered, these Rebels or rather Robbers or both, seeming even from their only pretending to assert the interest of the late King, to partake by way of plague of his ill Fortune.

Though many people were dissatisfi'd with the several adjournments of the Parliament from time to time from whose Meeting they doubted not of all the satisfaction they had so long gaped after, yet now upon the certainty of His Majesties Resolutions to let them sit at the time appointed, all their fears and scruples vanished in a moment; it being on all hands especially confirm'd that his Grace the Lord Commissioner had full and authentick instructions from His Majesty

jeſty to redreſs all Grievances, and to ſettle the Church Government as it ſhould appear moſt ſuitable to the Will of God expreſſed in his Word, and to the inclinations and uſage of the people. And they were much better aſſured of this when at the opening of the Parliament they had freſh aſſurances of the ſame, from his Majeſties own hand, in his Royal Letter dated at *Kenſington* the 18th. of *April*, within a week after their Meeting. Wherein he aſſures them, *That it ſhall be their own fault if they had not all matters of Church and State ſettled, now upon ſuch ſure and laſting Foundations, as may render them reciprocally happy in one another during His Reign, and in all human probability, ſecure from any the like encroachments they lay under for the future.*

And now the long expected day being come, the High Commiſſioner attended by a ſplendid Train of Coaches of the Nobility and Gentry, and followed by His Majeſties Life Guards, went from the Palace of *Holy Rood Houſe*, about Eleven of the Clock on the Fifteenth day of *April*, 1690. Where after the uſual

uſual Ceremonies, His Grace deliver'd himſelf in a moſt Elegant Speech to this effect: ——*That though the preſſing Affairs of* Ireland, *requiring His Majeſties perſonal Expedition thither had deprived them of the happineſs of his Royal preſence as he intended, yet ſuch was his regard to the inclinations of the good Subjects of that his Ancient Kingdom, that he would no longer delay their Meeting; to the end ſuch a ſettlement might be eſtabliſhed to that Nation, as might be a real ſecurity to its moſt valuable concerns of True Religion and Juſt Liberty:* He put them in mind of *the great things His Majeſty had done under God for the reſcuing them by the eminent danger of his own perſon and fortunes, from* Popery *and* Slavery. *That as his own* Expedition *and the neceſſary* Defence *they were ſtill to make againſt the remainder of their implacable* Enemies *were immenſly chargeable, ſo he did not doubt now of their ready concurrence, in bearing their juſt parts in the* Expence; *eſpecially ſince they were aſſured that all their contributions would be expended for their own ſecurity. That as at his firſt coming his chief aim and deſign was to relieve them*

from the oppreſſions they groaned under, ſo he would be willing to pardon all thoſe that would live peaceably and quietly in their ſeveral ſtations. He tells them at laſt, *that nothing remains but that they (laying aſide all animoſities and private diſputes) unanimouſly fall on to the redreſſing bad, and Enacting good Laws, to conſider how the eyes of all* Chriſtendom *are upon them, expecting (in this juncture eſpecially) mighty things from them, that now it was fully in their own power to propoſe the ſureſt remedies could be thought on, for their future Peace and Happineſs, and that his moſt gracious Majeſty was ready and willing to approve them.*

The Earl of *Crawford* ſeconded the High Commiſſioner with a moſt florid and pious Speech, wherein after he had ſet forth and demonſtrated the wonderful works of God in his ſo ſignal delivery of them, from that deluge of miſery that was juſt breaking in upon them, he earneſtly preſſeth them to a ſincere reliance on the protection of their Majeſties, and to evidence a true and hearty zeal for his ſervice, but above all

all he exhorts them to moderation in their disputes, and unity in their Counsels, that their Enemies may never have reason to ground their hopes on their divisions. And lastly he tell them that though they have the misfortune to be at some distance from the person of His Majesty, yet that he was assur'd they should ever find the influence and comfortable warmth of his favours, and therefore if the result of their Counsels were not happy to themselves, and of national advantage, he feared the present opportunity of doing well, if neglected, would prove a heavy charge against them in the day of their accounts. After the Parliament immediately fell on business, and the first matters of moment that they insisted on were the two Acts that were read and pass'd in the preceding Session of Parliament but were not touch'd, *viz. The Act about the Kings Supremacy*; the second was *the Act to repeal and annul the Rescissory Act*, which aboliſhed Presbytery, which Rescissory Act was made presently after King *Charles the Seconds* Restauration, and the question being put after some small debate,

Whether they ſhould be preſently Touch'd or Voted afreſh? It was carryed they ſhould be preſently touch'd, which were done accordingly.

About this time happened an odd adventure at *Elgen* about 30 miles from *Inverneſs*, the buſineſs thus; 4 or 5 Gentlemen being in Company drinking & making merry, among other diſcourſes they hapned to fall upon the times, and ſome of them being perſons not very well affected to the preſent Government, in the heat of their Cups did not ſtick to expreſs themſelves according to their inclinations, one was in great expectation of the late King *James*'s ſpeedy return. Another very much doubted, one believ'd it feazible, another declar'd, he thought it impoſſible for the late King to recover or make a Conqueſt of *Scotland* again, at which expreſſion one *Thomas Tullock* was ſo much enraged, that upbraiding their diffidence with a great many reproaches, he took a Piſtol he had in his hand, and wiſh'd that that Piſtol might be his death if he (the late King *James*) did not return again, and be Maſter of all his own, and before he could

could ſpeak a word more the Piſtol went off, and diſcharging it ſelf into his breaſt ſhot himſelf clean thorough the heart, which when related with all its circumſtances gave cauſe of aſtoniſhment not only to his own Company but to all that heard it. The Parliament had had ſeveral warm debates of the freedom that belong'd to every of the Eſtates in Electing their ſeveral Members for their Committees, and after much time on ſeveral days ſpent therein; it was urged that the better to proceed in chuſing of the ſaid Committees, it was neceſſary that the Act concerning the repealing the former Committee of Parliament, commonly called the Articles, ſhould be firſt ſent for and conſidered; in which Act it was agreed that the Officers of State might ſit, make Overtures and Propoſals, and debate in the Committee, but not to Vote; now the Houſe looking on this as a grievance, had heretofore in the laſt Parliment Voted and annulled the ſaid Act, and agreed that in lieu thereof, the Bench of Noblemen might chuſe the Officers of State, to be Members of the

Committee notwithſtanding their being Miniſters of State, which being a while argu'd was at length carried by the Vote of the houſe, and approv'd of, and immediately had the Royal aſſent. After which the Three Eſtates proceeded to the choice of their ſeveral Committees, the Eſtate of Lords as cuſtomarily, withdrawing into the inner Seſſion houſe by themſelves. The Eſtate of Barons continued in the Parliament houſe, and the Eſtate of Burroughs retired to the Commiſſaries Bench in the lower end of the Parliament houſe: Where after a conſiderable time they choſe their ſeveral Committees as follow.

Committee for Election and Freedom of Speech.

Noblemen.

The Marqueſs of *Dowglaſs.*
Earl of *Eglingtown*
Lord *Forreſter*
Lord *Belhaven*
Lord *Rollo*

Barons

Barons.

The Laird of *Blackbarrony*
Laird of *Cragivar*
Sir *George Munro*
Sir *Andrew Agnew*
Laird of *Dun*

Burroughs.

Sir *John Hall*
Sir *Robert Mellvill*
Mr. *William Erskine*
Mr. *John Roſs*
Mr. *George Gourdon*

Committee for the Supply.

Noblemen.

Duke *Hamilton*
Earl of *Argyle*
Earl of *Caſſils*
Earl of *Forfar*
Earl of *Tarras*
Earl of *Kintore*

Barons.

Sir *John Maitland*
Laird of *Anſtruthero*
Laird of *Knocks*

Sir *Thomas Burnet*
Laird of *Craigens*
Laird of *Carrick*

Burroughs.

Mr. *James Fletcher*
Mr. *Alexander Gourdon*
Mr. *James Lawder*
Mr. *John Cuthbert*
Mr. *James Mardock*
Sir *Patrick Murray*

Committee for settling the Church Government.

Noblemen.

The Earl of *Crawford*
Earl of *Southerland.*
Viscount of *Arbathnet*
Viscount of *Stairs*
Lord *Cardross*
Laird of *Carmichel*

Barons.

Sir *John Maxwell*
Sir *Patrick Hume*
Laird of *Brody*

Sir

Sir *Archibald Cockburn*
Sir *John Munro* of *Fowlis*
Mr. *Adam Gourdon* of *Dallfolly*

Burroughs.
Sir *Thomas Stewart*
Mr. *William Higgins*
Mr. *James Smith*
Mr. *John Anderſon*
Mr. *James Kennet*
Mr. *Patrick Mardock*

Committee for Reducing of Forfaultures and reſtoring of Fines.

Noblemen.
The Earl of *Morton*
The Earl of *Lothian*
The Earl of *Leven*
Viſcount of *Kenmuire*
Lord of *Bluntire*
Lord *Torpichen*

Barons.
Sir *Robert Sinclare*
Laird of *Garthland*
Laird of *Grange Dumbar*
Laird of *Culloden Forbes*

Laird

Laird of *Pitliver*
Laird of *Ruſco*
Burroughs.
Mr. *James Smallet*
Laird of *Lewchold*
Mr. *John Murray*
Mr. *Robert Cleeland*
Mr. *John Boſwell*
Sir *William Hamilton*

Thus the Committees being ſettled and return'd to their ſeveral places, the high Commiſſioner (according to his priviledge) appointed them to meet the next day and ſo to adjourn from time to time in the intervals of Parliament.

The Rebels in the mean time though they were narrowly watched by their Majeſties Forces, had yet made a ſhift to muſter up fifteen hundred choice and ſelect men, and were come down and and encamped at the Foot of the Hills, near *Straithſpey* in the County of *Murray*, commanded in chief by General *Buchan*, and Colonel *Canon*, and during their ſtay there had ſent orders wherein they reſolv'd to burn and deſtroy all that would not come out, joyn with them

them and assist them; of which Sir *Thomas Levingstone* having timely notice, without more deliberation took along with him eight hundred Foot, six Troops of Dragoons and two Troops of Horse, and with all convenient speed marched towards them, and encamped that night near *Brody*, where he was forc'd to attend two whole days the coming of his Baggage Horses. On the 30th. of *April* he receiv'd a very good account of the Rebels Camp, numbers and posture, and resolving to take them napping if possible; he immediately Decamps and Marching all that night, he made a shift before the break of day to reach *Ballagh* Castle, from whence he could easily discern the Enemies Camp by their Fires, and having receiv'd a very good account of the nature of the ground and the danger of the Waters, which run along the North side of the Enemies Camp, and perceiving a resolution in his Souldiers to engage, suitable to his own inclinations he thought fit to let them rest for half an hour and refresh themselves, then enquiring about the Fords, for there were two, whereof one lay

lay within two Musket ſhot of the Rebels Camp, and guarded by a ſtrong party of the Enemy; the other was near a mile up the River, and left unregarded and ſecure by the Enemy. To this he forthwith marches his Army, and in all imaginable ſilence paſſes without the leaſt oppoſition, having before left two hundred Firelocks which he had ordered, at a convenient time to advance and fire briskly at that part of the Enemy that ſtood to ſecure the other paſs, on purpoſe to amuſe them, as if the whole Army was on that ſide coming to charge them, the project was ſo well laid, and ſo carefully executed, that our Horſe and Dragoons were upon them Pellmell before they perceived them; ſo that being poſſeſt with a pannick fear they could make little or no reſiſtance, but turn'd their backs and fled in all the confuſion imaginable. However our Horſe and Dragoons purſu'd them ſo effectually that they left above four hundred of them dead upon the ſpot, and had totally deſtroyed them and put an end to their Rebellion, if a thick Fog had not put an end to their purſuit.

Ge-

General *Buchan* and Colonel *Cannon* their two famous Leaders were ſo heavily alarm'd, that the firſt was glad to fly without ſo much as Sword, Coat or Hat, and the other without more complement took his leave in his Shirt; nor had the Earl of *Dumferling* been better Accommodated, but that by ſome accidental buſineſs he had removed, and was called away to ſome other quarter the day before; after our Armies return from the purſuit, Colonel *Levingſtone* received information that the *Highlanders*, General *Buchan*, had detach'd a ſmall party with ſeveral Officers of experience under the Command of a Kinſman of his own, and had given them Orders to poſſeſs themſelves of an old Caſtle called *Lethindey*: our Commander thought fit to have it reduced, and forthwith Leading on his men he preſently Beleaguered the ſame. At the firſt appearance the Garriſon ſeem'd enclined to a vigorous oppoſition, but our Commander perceiving the ground proper, preſently lodg'd a Mine under the Wall, which the Enemy underſtanding they preſently beat a parley, and ſurrender'd them-

themſelves at diſcretion to the Kings mercy.

'Tis hardly credible that in all this Action we had not one man of all our Army kill'd, and not above four or five wounded, and that but ſlightly neither, we had about half a ſcore Horſes killed; and this was all the dammage we ſuſtained in an action ſo important, we got all the Enemies Bag and Baggage, their Proviſion, and great part of it was in Claret, Meal, *&c.* We took alſo the Standard which was to have been ſet up for the late King *James*; a great many of the Priſoners were men of note amongſt them, the chief of them were theſe.

Captain *Allen Maclean.*
Captain *John Maclean*
Lieutenant *John Maclean*
Capt. Lieut. *Cullo*
Lieut. *Halliburton*
Lieut. *Middleton*
Lieut. *Shewell*
Lieut. *Chriſtian*
Lieut. *Drummond*
Enſign *Ray*

En-

Enſign *Dunbarr*
Enſign *Macnaughton*
Capt. *Hutcheons*
Lieut. *Beard*
Capt. *James Buchan*
Capt. *Brown*
Lieut. *Searcher*
Lieut. *Braudy*
Lieut. *Aughmouty*
Enſign *Roſe*

Some of theſe were taken in the fight others in the Caſtle of *Lethindey*, they were all ſent up by ſtrong Guards to *Edinburgh* and plac'd in the *Tollbooth*, and the *Canigate*.

This Defeat as it is by the beſt judgments believ'd, has totally overthrown all the meaſures of the Rebels for this enſuing Campaign, and indeed conſidering they were the choiceſt of their men, and that they are in a rank deſpair of any ſeaſonable ſupplies from *Ireland*. It was thought this misfortune would put them on a neceſſity of complying with the Government, and of living peaceably hereafter. The greateſt incouragement they had received of late, was from the acceſs of the Earl of *Seaforth*

to

to them who had lately come from *Ireland*, and made towards the North, but neither his Interest on one hand to raise either men or money, nor his personal ability on the other was of such significancy, as to encourage them to any great perseverance.

The *Highlanders* of *Scotland* are a sort of wretches that have no other consideration of honour, friendship, obedience, or Government, then as by any alteration of affairs, or revolution in the Government they can improve to themselves an opportunity of Robbing and plundering their bordering Neighbours. If ther be any smack of religion amongst them, 'tis generally the Roman Catholick perswasion, on which account any disaffected person that retired among them was something likely to work to an inclination of assisting the late King *James*, however it seems the Earl of *Seaforth* did not meet with that encouragement and acceptance from them as he expected, for after many Harangues, and consultations he held with them upon his confident assurance, that the late King was preparing, nay had already ship'd for

for their aſsiſtance of men, money proviſions, and ammunition, together with the Duke of *Berwick* his ſon, and other brave Officers, after he had I ſay thought to decoy them with all theſe ſweetning words and fine Stories, one of the Ringleaders among the *Highlanders*, that had a little more ſenſe than the reſt, boldly ask'd the Earl what was become of King *William*'s Army and Fleet in the mean time theſe preparations were making and ſending to them; to which the Earl as fooliſhly as confidently reply'd, that King *William*'s Fleet were all block'd up in their Harbours by the French: an impoſition ſo groſs that the Highlanders ridicul'd and diſdain'd the impertinence, and reſented the abuſe. The Earl of *Seaforth* hereupon finding matters go very coldly for King *James* ſoon ſaw his errour and repented his undertaking, and being willing to make the beſt of a bad market, made what interceſsion he could by his friends, to be received into the favour of the Government, but as yet the Council or Parliament have determined nothing concerning him.

And now the Parliament were very earneſtly applying themſelves to the ſettling of the Church Government. They had already paſſed an Act in a preceding Seſſion of this Parliament, for the aboliſhing of Prelacy, and all Superiority of Church Officers above Presbyters, this they did in purſuance of the claim of right at their Majeſties firſt acceſſion to the Crown of *Scotland*, they now proceeded to an Act for the reſtoring thoſe Presbyterians, who ſince the firſt of *January*, one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty one, had been thruſt from their Churches: the ſubſtance of the Act was this.

"That whereas many Miniſters of the "Presbyterian perſwaſion ſince the year "aforeſaid had been, for not conforming "to Epiſcopacy, or Prelacy, and "for not complying with the corruptions "of the times, either deprived of "their Church, and the benefits there "hence accruing, or baniſhed their Native Countrey for the ſame. Therefore "their Majeſties with advice and conſent of the Eſtates of Parliament aſſem-

"bled,

" bled, ordain and appoint, that all
" thoſe Presbyterian Miniſters afore-
" ſaid, or as many of them as are yet
" ſurviving, ſhall forthwith have free
" acceſs to their ſeveral reſpective Chur-
" ches, that they may preſently here-
" upon in their ſaid Churches exerciſe
" their ſeveral ſpiritual functions and
" Offices in their ſaid Pariſhes; not
" needing any new call thereto: and
" that they ſhould enjoy and receive
" the whole for the year one thouſand
" ſix hundred and eighty nine, and
" ſhall forthwith enter into their ſeveral
" Churches where they be vacant, and
" where they are not vacant then they
" ſhall be declared to have right and
" title only to half the benefits and ſti-
" pends, which became due and were
" payable at *Michaelmas* laſt, for the
" half year immediately preceding, be-
" twixt *Whitſunday* and *Michaelmas*,
" and that the preſent poſſeſſour ſhall
" have right to the other half years be-
" nefits aforementioned payable for the
" *Witſunday* laſt paſt: And by the force
" and authority of this Act, it is decla-
" red, that the preſent incumbent with-

" let, hindrance or oppoſition, ſhall " forthwith give way to the rightful " Claimants aforeſaid, and ſhall remove " themſelves, and upon notice and inti- " mation thereof ſhall deſiſt from their " Miniſtry in their ſaid Pariſhes, and the " time allotted for their removal ſhall " be betwixt the time of the paſſing " this Act, and *Whitſunday* next to come, " that the Presbyterian Miniſters for- " merly excluded may peaceably enter " and enjoy the ſame. This Act was immediately put in execution and the Presbyterians that were yet living took poſſeſſion of their ſeveral Churches.—

This was no ſooner done but the Parliament proceeded to conſult about a draught of an Act for the ſettlement of the Church Government, but the Epiſcopal Clergy, now being ſenſible what would be the conſequences of theſe deliberations, and what they were likely to be reduced to, form'd a Petition forthwith, and with all convenient ſpeed had it preſented to the Parliament; wherein they humbly Remonſtrated to the 3 Eſtates, that whereas they ſubmit-

ted

ted to the Government of their preſent Majeſties, conformable to the Law of the Land, they did humbly repreſent to and beſeech his Majeſties High Commiſſioner and the three Eſtates of Parliament aſſembled, that conſidering they had already and would give aſſurance of their behaviour, according to the duty of faithful Miniſters and peaceable Subjects under the preſent eſtabliſhed Government, they would be pleaſed to take them into their gracious conſideration, and ſecure to them that protection as to their lives and fortunes as had been before promiſed to them, and whereas by an Act now propoſed and likely to paſs by the application of the Presbyterian Miniſters, for the eſtabliſhment of Presbyterian Church Government in this Kingdom, by which all Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction and authority is ſo committed unto them of the ſaid Presbyterian perſwaſion, that thereby thoſe ſaid perſons were made Judges of their Life and Doctrine, they humbly repreſented that this was poſitively prejudicial to that protection ſo often promiſed unto them, ſince thereby they were not only deprived of

all interest in the Ecclesiastical Government, but upon every turn made liable to the scrutiny and censure of those men, (as to matter of their Life and Doctrine) who might justly be reputed their Enemies & parties,& consequently incapable of being their Judges, that tho' they did not fear to stand the Test of an Inquisition into their manners and abilities as to their function, yet they could not but look on it as an hardship to be tryed and adjudged by persons whose incapacities they offered to prove were in all points superiour to what was alledged against them, that they thought the Presbyterian brethren would not be so unequitable as to allow that now in their case, which for sometime they disputed and disallow'd in theirs, to wit, as to the Presbyterians refusing to pay subjection in their Synods or Presbyters to any the Episcopal injunctions on the account of their difference in opinion from them. That they heartily griev'd there had been no Ecclesiastical methods us'd for the healing those breaches that have been made in the Church,on the account of difference in opinion about Church Go-

Government, that they therefore did humbly beg that that High and Honourable Court, as they reſpected the honour of God, and the advancement of his holy Religion, would take into their gracious conſideration, to prepare ſuch healing methods as may beſt in their great Wiſdoms be thought to tend toward the perfect reconciliation of thoſe differences, which had ſo long diſturbed and broke the peace and unity of the ancient Church of that Kingdom: and which now was likely to be oppreſſive to the Conſciences and Intereſts of ſo many of their Majeſties loyal Subjects, and zealous Profeſſours of the true Proteſtant Religion. This Petition was received and read in Parliament but matters as to the ſettlement of the Church Government was too far gone, for any extraordinary good conſequence to the Epiſcopal Clergy from it: about this time came a report which afterwards prov'd a miſtake, of the death of Sir *Evan Cameron* of *Lochiel*, which was ſaid to happen in manner following; The Rebels having agreed to ſend ſome conſiderable men of their party to King *James*, to repreſent their

dition, and lay before him the neceſſity of ſending ſome ſpeedy ſupplies to them, or that otherwiſe they ſhould not continue in a condition to hold out any longer, amongſt them there aroſe a debate concerning fit perſons to be ſent, when Sir *John Drummond* of *Machany* having ſaid to *Macdonald* of *Glengary*, that they that were King *James* his proſelites were his ruine, which *Glengary* being affronted at, replyed very ſharply to him calling him ſome baſe name, telling him withal he was as good a Proteſtant as he was, whereupon they both drew, and Sir *Evan Cameron* coming between them to part and reconcile them received an unfortunate wound in the fray, which happened not to be mortal, as was reported.

The Parliament after ſome debates about conſidering an Act that was brought in for Liberty of Speech, the D. of *Hamilton* brought in the propoſals for a Supply to be given to their Majeſties for the maintaining the Forces, *&c.* at laſt they came to a reſolution, that there ſhould be a ſupply of ſeventy two thouſand pound granted to the uſe aforeſaid

ſaid, and for the ſupport of the Government for this currant year one thouſand ſix hundred and ninety, to be paid in two equal Moyeties, and that the firſt payments ſhould be made at *Lammas*, the other at *Martimas* next enſuing. And alſo thirty thouſand pound *ſterling*, ſhould be aſſeſſed and raiſed for the three enſuing years, and the better to enable thoſe that are obliged this current year, they are to have the retention of the ſixth part of their annual Rents for this preſent year; and that all perſons of all ranks, qualities and degrees ſhould be obliged to pay to this Aſſeſſement, and none to be exempted but thoſe that received Alms. There was alſo now a motion received and approven in the houſe, whereby it was enacted that all Commiſſioners, Clerks, Receivers and Collectors of the ſupply granted to their preſent Majeſties, ſhould firſt be obliged to take the Oaths of Allegiance to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, before they could be impowred to act in their Offices. In the ſecond of *June* happened an accident which had like

like to have proved of very fatal conſequence in the Town of *Edinburgh*, one *Lendal* Captain of the main Guard that night, perceiving one *Keill* a Captain of the Militia or Trained Bands of the Town, us'd him very uncivilly, giving him very opprobrious Language, and taxing him with the beggarly appearance of him and his Men, whereupon *Keil* being provok't, with a luſty Cane he had in his hand ſtruck *Lendal* to the ground, whereupon ſome other inferiour Officers made up, and laying hold of *Kiel* they preſently made him priſoner and carried him forthwith to the Main-Guard: *Keil* being a man well known and belov'd in the Town, had hundreds of the Mobile preſently reſorting with ſticks and ſtaves, and threatning to pull down the Guard-houſe unleſs they did preſently releaſe *Keil*; in the mean time comes up a Magiſtrate of the town and immediately got *Keil* releas'd, but the Gentlemen Mobs blood being up they would not be ſatisfied without doing ſome injury to the Guard, which occaſioned the Souldiers to ſtand to their Arms, and to threaten extremity to any

that

that would dare to approach; all this however would not ſerve, but preſſing on with vigorous inſolence on them, the Centinels were obliged to defend themſelves, and hapned to kill two of the daring Fellows, and wounded others, the Magiſtrates hereupon went up to the Guard, and prevailed with them to go in and keep themſelves cloſe; and in the mean time got two or three Companies of the Earl of *Levens* Regiment, who were quartered in the *Cannongate*, to come up and immediately ſhutting the City Gates, they in a little time clear'd the ſtreets, and drove the Sparks into their Houſes without further harm, though they were obliged to keep Guards in many parts of the City, for that Night for fear of a relapſe. The Captains are both of them confin'd, and 'tis believed he that gave the firſt provocation will be ſeverely puniſhed.

The Earl of *Pearth* had been long a Priſoner in the Caſtle of *ſterling*, for his high miſdemeanours in the laſt Reign, together for his diſaffection to the preſent eſtabliſhment and but now by the repreſentation of the Earl of

Craw-

Crawford it was mediated that he might have his liberty, provided he would procure the coming back and safe return of the young Lord *Drummond* his Son, the Earl of *Wigtown* and his brother, who during the Guardianship of him the said Earl of *Pearth*, and the Earl of *Melfort*, were sent over Seas by their especial order, on purpose to be bred up in the Romish superstition, and that the Earl of *Pearth* should give allowable security to do so, as also for his peaceable behaviour, without plotting or conspiring against the present Government. And now at last the long expected Act for settling of the Church Government came to be passed and touch'd with the Scepter. Which is at large as followeth.

An Act Ratifying the Confession of Faith; and Settling Presbyterian Church-Government in Scotland, *In a Parliament at* Edinburgh, *the 7th. of* June, 1690.

OUR Soveraign Lord and Lady, the King and Queens *Majesties*, and Three Estates of Parliament, Conceiving it to be their bound Duty, after the

the great Deliverance that God hath lately wrought for this Church and Kingdom: As firſt, To ſettle and ſecure therein the true Proteſtant Religion, according to the truth of Gods Word, as it hath of a long time been profeſſed within this Land; as alſo, the Government of Chriſt's Church within this Nation, agreeable to the Word of God, and moſt conduſive to the advancement of true Piety and Godlineſs; and the Eſtabliſhing of Peace and Tranquillity within this Realm: And that by an Article of the Claim of Right, it is Declared, That Prelacy, and the Superiority of any Office in the Church above Presbyters, is, and hath been a great and inſupportable Grievance and Trouble to this Nation, and contrary to the Inclinations of the generality of the People, ever ſince the Reformation (they having Reformed from Popery by Presbyters) and therefore ought to be aboliſhed. Likewiſe, by an Act of the laſt Seſſions of this Parliament, Prelacy is Aboliſhed. Therefore their Majeſties with the Advice and Conſent of the ſaid three Eſtates, do hereby Revive, Ratifie, and perpetually Confirm all

all Laws, Statutes, and Acts of Parliament, made againſt Popery and Papiſts; and for the Maintainance and Preſervation of the true Reformed proteſtant Religion; and for the true Church of Chriſt within this Kingdom, in ſo far as they confirm the ſame, or are made in favour thereof.

Likewiſe, they by theſe preſents, Ratify and Eſtabliſh the *Confeſſion of Faith* now read in their preſence, and Voted and Aproved by them, as the Publick and a vowed Confeſſion of this Church, containing the ſum and ſubſtance of the Doctrine of the Reformed Churches; which confeſſion of Faith is ſubjoyned to this preſent Act. As alſo, they do Eſtabliſh, Ratify and Confirm the Presbyterian Church-Government and Diſcipline: That is to ſay, the Government of the Church by Kirk-Seſſions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Aſſemblies, Ratified and eſtabliſhed by the 114 *Act, Ja. 6. Parl.* 12. *Anno* 1592. Intituled, *Ratification of the Liberty of the true Kirk*, &c. And thereafter received by the General conſent of this Nation, to be the only Government of Chriſts Church within this Kingdom; Reviving,

Re-

Renewing, and confirming the foreſaid Act of Parliament, in the whole Heads thereof, except that part of it relating to Patronages, which is hereafter to be taking into Conſideration, And Reſcining, Annulling, and making void the Acts of Parliament following, *Act anent Reſtitution of Biſhops, Ja. 6. Par. 18. Cap. 2. Act Ratifying the Acts of the Aſſembly*, 1610. *Ja. 6. Par. 21. Cap. 1. Act anent the Election of Arch-Biſhops and Biſhops, Ja. 6. Par. 22. Cap. 1. Act* Intituled, *Ratification of the five Articles of the General Aſſembly at* Pearth, *Jam. 6. Par. 23. Cha. 1* Act Intituled. *For the Reſtitution and Re-ſtabliſhment of the antient Government of the Church by Arch-Biſhops and Biſhops, Cha. 2. Par. 1. Seſſ. 2.* Act, *1ſt. Act anent the Conſtitution of a National Synod. Ch. 2. Par. 1. Seſſ. 3. Act 5. Act againſt ſuch as refuſe to Depone againſt Delinquents, Charles 2. Par. 2. Seſſ. 2.* Act Intituled, *Act Acknowledging and an Aſſerting the Right of Succeſſion to the Imperial Crown of* Scotland, *Ch. 2. Par. 3. Act. 2.* Act Intituled, *Act anent Religion and the Teſt, Ch. 2. Par. 3. Act. 6.* With all other Acts, Laws, Sta-

Statues, Ordinances and Proclamations, and that in ſo far allenary as the ſaid Acts and others generally and particularly above-mentioned, are contrary, or prejudicial to, inconſiſtent with, or derogatory from the Proteſtant Religion, and Presbyterian Government, now Eſtabliſhed; and Allowing and declaring, That the Church Government be Eſtabliſhed in the hands of, and exerciſed by, theſe Prebyterian Miniſters, who were Outed ſince the firſt of *January* 1661. for Nonconformity to Prelacy, or not complying with the Courſes of the Time, and are now Reſtored by the late Act of Parliament, and ſuch Miniſters and Elders only, as they have admitted, or received, or ſhall hereafter admit, or receive: And alſo, that all the ſaid Presbyterian Miniſters have, and ſhall have Right to the Maintenance, Rights, and other Priviledges by Law provided, to the Miniſters of Chriſt's Church, within this Kingdom, as they are, or ſhall be Legally admitted to particular Churches.

Likewiſe, in purſuance of the Premiſſes, Their Majeſties, do hereby appoint

point the first meeting of the General Assembly of this Church as above Established, to be at *Edinburgh*, the third *Thursday* of *October* next to come, in this instant year, 1690. And because many conform Ministers either have deserted, or were removed from Preaching in their Churches preceding the thirteenth day of *April*, 1689. And others were Deprived, for not giving Obedience to the Act of the Estates made the said 13 of *April* 1689. Intituled, a Proclamation, against the owning of the late K. *J.* and appointing publick Prayers for King *William* and Queen *Mary*. Therefore, Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent foresaid, do hereby Declare, all the Churches, either deserted, or from which the Conform-Ministers were Removed or Deprived, as is said, to be vacant, and that the Presbyterian Ministers exercising their Ministery, within any of these Parishes, (or where the last Incumbent is dead) by the Desire or Consent of the Paroch, shall continue their Possession, and have Right to the Benefices and Stipends, according to their Entry in the year 1689, and in the time coming, ay

while the Church, as now Eſtabliſh, take further Courſe therewith. And to the Effect, the Diſorders that have hapned in this Church, may be Redreſſed. Their Majeſties, with Advice and Conſent foreſaid, do hereby allow the General Meeting, and Repreſentatives of the foreſaid Presbyterian Miniſters and Elders, in whoſe hands, the Exerciſe of the Church Government is Eſtabliſhed, either by themſelves, or by ſuch Miniſters and Elders, as ſhall be appointed and Authoriſed Viſitors by them according to the Cuſtom and Practice of Presbyterian Government, throughout the whole Kingdom, and ſeveral parts thereof, to try and purge out, all inſufficient, Negligent, Scandalous and Erroneous Miniſters, by due courſe of Eccleſiaſtical Proceſs, and Cenſures. And likewiſe, for Redreſſing all other Church-Diſorders. And farther. It is hereby provided, that whatſoever Miniſter, being Convened before the ſaid General Meeting, and Repreſentatives of the Presbyterian Miniſters and Elders, or the Viſitors to be Appointed by them, ſhall either prove Contumacious in not ap-

appearing, or be found Guilty, and ſhall be therefore Cenſured whether by Suſpenſion, or Depoſition, they ſhall *Ipſo Facto* be Suſpended from, or Deprived of their Stipends and Benefices. And Ordains this Act to be Printed and Publiſhed. Extracted out of the Records of Parliament, by me

Th. Burnet, *Cls. Reg.*

Thus after ſo much diſorder, ſo much Tyranny and Oppreſſion in a Kingdom, the ill ſucceſſes of Rebellion, and the Return of Law and Juſtice into their ancient Channel, one would think ſhould be ſufficient to regain the Affections of Men wandring after Chimera's, and unite them to a Prince who has laid ſuch Foundations of their Tranquillity. But Rebels and Robbers very ſeldom liſten to theſe charms, let the charmer charm never ſo wiſely. Which is the reaſon that the remains of Rebellion cannot yet be extinguiſh'd; and that their are ſeveral Trayterous Conſpiracies and Correſpondencies found out of ſuch as make it their buſineſs to diſturb

the peace of the Government. However in regard those Discoveries are not yet ripe for publick view, and that we can say nothing more of the *Highlanders*, but that they Rob and plunder where they can find any advantage, it is time here to conclude this accompt of the Revolution in *Scotland*, no less memorable then that in *England*.

FINIS.

Books lately Printed and Sold by Tho. Salusbury, *at the sign of the* Temple *near* Temple-Bar *in* Fleet-street, 1690.

THE History of the late Great Revolution in *England*, with the Causes and Means by which it was accomplish'd. Together with the *Settlement* thereof under their most Serene *Majesties* King *William* and Queen *Mary*, by the *Lords* and *Commons* assembled in the late Parliament.

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Miscellany Poems, *viz.* I. Remarks on the

the Death of K. *C.* II. II. On the Success of K. *J.* II. III. Upon Faith, IV. Upon Patience. V. Ambition. VI. To the University of *Oxford.* VIII. The Soul to a good a Conscience. VII. The Soul to a bad Conscience. By *J. Whitehall.*

The Declaration and Manifesto of the Protestants of the Vallies of *Piedmont*, called the *Vaudois*, to all Christian Princes and States, of the Reasons of their taking up Arms against the Duke of *Savoy*. And why they have put themselves under the protection of *WILLIAM*, King of *Great Britain*, and of the Evangelick Cantons of *Switzerland.*

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